The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6300. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS

HEIGHT OF PUBLIC FAVOR.

It has been justly remarked that the popular judgment, deliberately made up, is correct and reliable.

"BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS,"—comprising "COCOAINE" for the hair; "KALLISTON," for the skin; "COLOGNE WATER," which is unrivaled; and "FLAVORING EXTRACTS,"—Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are articles in point.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
RESTORING, BEAUTIFYING, INVIGORATING.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.
For the Handkerchief.
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BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER.
A Standard American Perfume.
REFRESHING—CONCENTRATED—PERMANENT.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.
For the Teeth.
CLEANSING—ASTRINGENT—HEALTHFUL.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY,
For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

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FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

TESTIMONY OF WELL-KNOWN DEALERS, WHO HAVE SOLD OUR TOILET PREPARATIONS FOR MANY YEARS:

"Enjoy an enviable reputation."
John F. Henry.........NEW-YORK.
"Always up to the standard."
George C. Goodwin & Co.........BOSTON.
"The most satisfactory goods we sell."
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.........PHILADELPHIA.
"Very superior."
W. H. Brown & Bro.........BALTIMORE.
"My customers prefer them."
Joseph Fleming.........PITTSBURG.
"Choice and select—always please."
John D. Park.........CINCINNATI.
"Have an enviable reputation with all our customers."
A. B. Merriam & Co.........CINCINNATI.
"Sales increased from year to year."
Fuller & Fuller.........CHICAGO.
"With our trade have become standard."
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid.........CHICAGO.
"Take pleasure in recommending them."
Mathews & Adams.........CHICAGO.
"Have superior reputation."
Lord, Smith & Co.........CHICAGO.
"Staple goods with us."
Collins Bros.........ST. LOUIS.
"Have sold long and well."
R. A. Robinson & Co.........LOUISVILLE, KY.
"Sell largely on this coast."
Redington, Hostetter & Co.........SAN FRANCISCO.
"Maintain their established reputation."
I. J. Hart & Co.........NEW-ORLEANS.
"Sold largely throughout the West India Islands."
J. M. Lawton.........HAVANA, CUBA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS, LEMON, VANILLA, &C.,
ARE STRICTLY 'STANDARD'—UNIFORM IN QUALITY, AND GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS."
PARK & TILFORD,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
New-York, Nov. 11, 1870.

"Have sold them for many years. Growing in public favor."
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st., and corner 42d-st. and Broadway.

"The best—the original; I handle."
G. G. Evelin.........NEW-YORK.
"The best we use."
S. S. Pierce.........BOSTON.
"Sixteen years of satisfactory experience."
Dana, Hyde & Co.........BOSTON.
"Have given universal satisfaction."
David Nicholson.........ST. LOUIS.
"The very best in the country."
Sexton & Co.........CHICAGO.
"Always up to the standard."
G. & R. McMillan.........DETROIT.
"Unequaled in the United States."
Weaver, Rhodes & Co.........PHILADELPHIA.
"Preferred in this market."
Fenwick, Miller & Co.........BALTIMORE.
"Have adopted them exclusively."
J. T. Warren & Co.........CINCINNATI, OHIO.
"Deservedly maintain their superiority."
W. B. Manning & Co.........NEW-ORLEANS.
"Our prominent customers ask them exclusively."
Castine & Co.........SAN FRANCISCO.
"Merit the confidence of all dealers."
Alex. McGibbon.........MONTREAL, CANADA.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

"Preeminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
"The best in the world."—Fifth-Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phil.
"We use them exclusively."—Sherman House, Chicago.
"We find them the best."—Southern Hotel, St. Louis.
"We find them excellent."—Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. (1, 2, and 10 oz. pint and quart sizes.) For sale by all first-class Grocers and Grocers' Sundries Men in the United States and Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes, and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoanut oil, &c., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair,—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

GENERAL NEWS.

Execution of Eight Medical Students in Havana.

Valmaseda Sacrifices Them to His Brutal Volunteers.

American Monitors Sent to Guard American Interests.

Anarchy Throughout the Republic of Mexico.

Gen. Crook's and Mr. Colyer's Indian Missions Contrasted.

Vice-President Colfax on the Coming Canvass.

CUBA.

Monitors Ordered to Havana to Protect American Interests—Our Relations with Spain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Very important intelligence from Havana was received here last evening to the effect that a further outbreak of the volunteers was momentarily expected, and that the Spanish Government was powerless. As the safety and interests of Americans would in this case be jeopardized, orders were immediately sent to Key West to dispatch the monitor *Terror* to Havana. She left Key West this morning, and, without doubt, arrived during the day. The *Nipsic* was also ordered to proceed at once from Pensacola to the same port, and the *Kansas*, at New-York, nearly ready to sail, received orders to proceed immediately to the same destination. The advices of the Spanish Minister represent the trouble as of an unimportant character, growing out of the desecration of the graves of CASTANON and other heroes of the volunteers by some of the Havana medical students. The action of this Government is solely for the protection of American interests, and there is not a word of truth in the sensational stories telegraphed from here that there are serious complications with the Spanish Government. Minister SICKLES comes home in pursuance of a leave of absence granted him three weeks ago at his own request, for important private reasons, as he himself stated when making the application. His marriage explains the reasons.

Eight Medical Students Sacrificed to the Vengeance of the Volunteers—The Executions in Havana—Names.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, the finding of the Court-martial, which was convened last night to try the medical students who demolished the grave of GONZALO CASTANON, was announced from the balcony of acting Captain-General CRESPO's palace. Eight of the students who were found most guilty were sentenced to be shot at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Punta. The others were sentenced to four and six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. All those sentenced to death were over eighteen years of age. The execution of the condemned prisoners took place at the specified hour. They met their death with resignation and expressed regret at having committed the act for which they died. The names of the students who were shot were Alonzo Alvarez Delacampa, Jose Maria Lleras, Carlos Angulo Latorre, Eladio G. Toledo, Pascual Rodrigues Perez, Anastasio Bermudez Govin, Augusto Laborde Perez, and Carlos Verdugo Martinez. Great excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day, and business was suspended, but at this hour (8 P. M.) all is quiet. Capt.-Gen. VALMASEDA, who was yesterday at Jucaro, is expected to arrive in Havana during the afternoon. He publishes a proclamation to the volunteers promising that the guilty shall be punished, and charging the recent events to the machinations of the *laborantes*.

Attempted Murder by Three Negroes—They are Dispatched by the Populace at Once.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Three negroes today attempted to assassinate an officer of the Volunteer Artillery. They did not succeed in their design, though the officer was seriously wounded by a dagger. The act of the negroes was witnessed by a number of persons who attacked them and killed all three. Their bodies were taken to the Dias Hospital.

MEXICO.

Anarchy Throughout the Republic—American Intervention Apprehended—Attitude of the Lerdistas.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19, via HAVANA, Nov. 28.—A state of anarchy prevails throughout the entire Republic. The journals are filled with accounts of *pronunciamientos* and the troops are growing revolutionary. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ has formally pronounced, and is backed by the Legislature of the State of Oaxaca, which has decreed to return to its own sovereignty. The greater part of the army is disbanded. The *Eagle* of the 18th says that JUAREZ was closeted with the American Minister on the night of the 12th, who advised the President to change his Cabinet. The report caused great sensation. The people are expressing fears of American intervention. Positive assurances are given of Cabinet changes in the beginning of December. It is rumored that Señor M. ROMERO will soon go to Washington, but whether official or not is unknown. It is again reported that Mexico will try to raise a loan in the United States. The military situation remains unchanged. Both parties are preparing for an advance, but neither has commenced to do so as yet. Gen. TERAN was arrested at Vera Cruz, by order of JUAREZ and went to Oaxaca. PALACIO is spoken of as Provisional Governor of Nuevo Leon, where the Juarists are gaining strength. VIDAL CASTANEDA announced on the 15th inst., in Congress, that he was authorized to state by the Lerdista party that they do not sympathize with either DIAZ or the Government, but will remain neutral in the fight between the Government and the revolutionists. Gen. NEGRETE has abandoned DIAZ and gone to Sierra de Zacapoastla. A manifesto issued by DIAZ meets with a poor response. It is reported that the brothers DIAZ disagree, PORFIRIO and his army favoring BENITEZ for Governor, instead of FELIX DIAZ.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Late Western Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Capt. LONGWORTHY, Agent of the Milwaukee Relief Committee, has just returned from the burnt district of the North-west, where he has been investigating certain reports of fraud and misappropriation, all of which he found to be false and started by unscrupulous parties who had suffered by the fire, but who had been refused aid. The Relief Committee, in conjunction with the Governor, are now directing their attention to providing seed for the Spring. Mr. LONGWORTHY gathered many interesting accounts of the great tornado. In a potato field at Williamsville, where fifty-nine dead bodies were found, the potatoes were all roasted. The partially-roasted remains of domestic animals and deer, wolves and bear were found scattered over the district. At Peshtigo fifty houses had already been erected, and with the assistance coming they will be in good shape to commence the Spring business.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—During the investigation, today, into the origin of the fire, a witness showed that the old part of the Court-house roof was tar-covered, and that the cornices were all of wood, rendering it an easy matter for the roof to ignite. Up to this date, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has received $2,800,000, cash, for the benefit of the sufferers by fire. The contributions come from forty States and Territories.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Schuyler Colfax on the Coming Canvass—His First Choice for a Candidate—The National Republican Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—The following views of Vice-President COLFAX, on the political situation, were expressed by him to Mr. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, this morning, and can be relied upon as accurate. He expressed great confidence in a Republican triumph in 1872, though he expected the canvass would be exciting and sharply contested. In his opinion the Democracy were least dangerous when most confident, but most to be feared when adversity had chastised them into prudence. Their many defeats would teach the Democracy as to their canvass, their issues and their management, but with Republican unity and wise legislation, this Winter, our party have it within their power to command and achieve success against all possible opposition and combinations, and that he should give as earnest and zealous support to the Republican nominees as he had during the lifetime of the party. In response to a question as to the Presidency, he said he could only repeat what he has so often and so frankly declared, that his first choice over all other candidates for the Republican nomination, as well as for re-election, was Gen. GRANT. The relations between the President and himself, he remarked, have been from the outset, cordial and unbroken, in spite of would-be mischief-makers, and he rejoiced that no discords in the party could be traced to any differences between them. He did not suppose the Administration had been free from mistakes, for he knew that he had made many himself during his public life, and he had never known a President, congressman, editor or citizen who was infallible. The President made many mistakes, as he had frankly acknowledged, and despite the personal criticisms on President GRANT which have been so persistent and so often unjust, he believed that five years hence the beneficent results of GRANT's faithful administration of national affairs will cause it to be proudly remembered and as widely honored as President LINCOLN's is now.

Mr. COLFAX goes on with his family to Washington to-morrow afternoon. He is in excellent health and spirits, and says he feels stronger after his six months' rest than he had been for years previous.

The Maryland member of the National Republican Committee, CHAS. FULTON, gives notice that at the meeting of that Committee at Washington on the 1st of January, he will introduce a resolution recommending to the Republican State Convention to refrain from sending as delegates to the National Republican Convention any one who holds office under the Federal Government, as it is desirable to show that the masses of the people, the men who neither hold nor seek office, most earnestly and persistently desire the renomination of President GRANT.

THE INDIANS.

Colyer's Stupidity Again Shown Up—Fate of Really Loyal Indians in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A private letter from a gentleman of intelligence and high character, residing at Tucson, Arizona, contains the following interesting reference to recent events in that quarter:

"The antecedents and record of Gen. CROOK gave us all a confident assurance that he could and as certainly would, if not interfered with, bring these Apache outrages to an end, and place these most merciless of savages into a position of entire submission and order. The General set about his task energetically. Wherever he could find fragments of the race disposed to treat or even talk over their supposed grievances, he assured them of his great and unqualified desire for peace, and urged them eloquently to co-operate with him in bringing the recalcitrant and openly belligerent to terms of amity, through negotiation if possible, otherwise by active war measures. MAGHIL, the well-known chief, and his entire band protested they could not have peace a moment too soon, and as an evidence of sincerity he enlisted twenty-five of his immediate followers, and put them promptly on the war-path. The result, there was every reason to anticipate, ensued at once. MAGHIL and his men were at war with all the Indians hostile to the whites, and as a matter of self-preservation were bound to be faithful allies of ours. His plans were so well laid and so far matured that in less than a half year more than one-half of the Apaches would have been ranged on the side of the whites, and at the end of a year we should have had a lasting peace.

At this point Mr. VINCENT COLYER appeared on the scene, and by the profuse use of bribes and presents induced many of the hostile Indians to come in. They came in; but it was as conquerors dictating terms of peace. By COLYER's policy, as you will have already learned, they were induced to believe that as allies of the Government they were at war with the citizens; and that they were authorized to come and draw five days' rations at any time, and depart as they pleased. A responsible army officer at Fort Grant told me yesterday that it would be quite possible, and even easy, for COCHISE to murder every man in Tucson, and by hastening to Fort Grant receive ample protection, and receive abundant rations. When, last June, the Indians left Fort Grant, they had not gone two miles from the post before they murdered a farmer named MCKENZIE. The Chief told COLYER that he killed him with his own hands, and that subsequently he headed the attack on the train, which Capt. SMITH was escorting, at a point some thirty miles south of this place. A gentleman suggested to COLYER that the savage Chief should be turned over to the civil authorities for trial; but COLYER refused, alleging there had been retaliation enough, and continued to regard the sanguinary villain as an especial favorite, presenting him with a red sash, in testimony of respect for his bravery. At Apache, some time since, an Indian speared and killed Mr. ERDMAN, sutler of the Post, a man of high character. COLYER refused to hear a word unfavorable to the Indians, and has behaved to the citizens as if they were thieves and murderers; and will soon unquestionably publish a report addressed to the people of the United States, conveying this injurious impression. Gov. SAFFORD has even issued a proclamation in the same sense, so anxious was he that COLYER should be met with a spirit of kindness; well knowing that if he would listen with any degree of fairness, he could be satisfied that the people were well-meaning, and after long years of experience, certainly must know more of the Indians than he possibly could. Yet he has treated the citizens with undisguised contempt, and, as I am credibly informed, has persistently ridiculed the Governor's efforts to obtain a friendly meeting and a friendly understanding. It would almost seem as if he wished to drive our people to commit some overt acts, in order that the Indian Ring might have material to keep up the prejudice against frontiersmen, and thereby continue their plundering schemes in the name of humanity and charity for the poor Indian. But to return to the Indians. The most savage and brutal are treated with the most marked kindness. Poor MAGHIL, who was our faithful ally, and his people, are in constant fear of being murdered by COLYER's pets, who are fed and clothed at Camp Apache. The old fellow is despondent, and says, so far from his alliance with the whites proving beneficial to him, he finds that the worst savages, his enemies, are fed and cared for far better than he and his tribe, who are in hourly fear of being massacred on account of that very alliance. Is it any wonder that we feel a little discouraged? We who have striven to develop Arizona, have left to us little but the sad contemplation of deserted fields and fresh-made graves of many of our best friends. I am not naturally of a despondent temperament; but I assure you that COLYER's policy must be abandoned, or the people will be obliged to abandon the country."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The San Juan Boundary Arbitration—Ex-Congressman Prosser's Case—The Census Bureau.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mr. GEO. BANCROFT, our Minister at Berlin, is expected to present the case of the United States on the San Juan boundary question to the arbitrator, the Emperor WILLIAM, on or about Dec. 15. Mr. ODO RUSSELL will have the management of the case of Great Britain. Mr. BANCROFT was in England as the Minister of the United States in 1846 when the Ashburton treaty, relative to the same boundary, was negotiated.

THE PROSSER CASE.

The Postmaster-General today rendered a decision in the Prosser case, dismissing the charges against him. This decision is indorsed on a letter from Mr. MAYNARD, which is a sort of explanation and argument in behalf of Mr. PROSSER. It was charged against Mr. PROSSER, who was made Postmaster at Nashville, after the expiration of his term in Congress, that he received money from a man named WOODRUFF for prosecuting a claim of the latter against the Government, in violation of the act of Congress against members receiving or agreeing to receive compensation for such services. Mr. WOODRUFF had a claim of $780 pending for several years, a Mr. ATKINSON, of this city, being the attorney. When Mr. PROSSER was leaving home to come to Washington a year ago, Mr. ATKINSON spoke to him about the claim, and asked him to give it some attention. Subsequently he wrote two or three times about the matter, to which Mr. PROSSER replied that he was very busy, but that if a power of attorney were sent him he would see what could be done. Mr. ATKINSON sent the power of attorney, and at the same time offered Mr. PROSSER half of the claim if he would secure it, but Mr. PROSSER never replied. He sent the power of attorney to the proper officers of the Government, when it was discovered that ATKINSON had been quietly prosecuting the claim, having a similar authority, which being of prior date to PROSSER's, the authority of the latter was not recognized till the death of ATKINSON, which occurred Feb. 28. Feb. 14 the Department had decided to allow the claim, so that Mr. PROSSER had nothing to do with the claim except to receive the warrant, which he did after the expiration of his term. WOODRUFF gave him half of it, out of which $80 was paid to the estate of ATKINSON. Mr. PROSSER was detained here five or six weeks looking after other business for Mr. WOODRUFF, and this money paid him for all, from which it is argued that the Government was not defrauded; that no compensation was received, or agreed to be received, contrary to law; the estate of the agent, ATKINSON, was protected, and WOODRUFF was satisfied. In short, there was no trouble anywhere except with the former postmaster, who brought the charges.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Office has today permanently reduced its clerical force by the dismissal of about thirty clerks. This reduction is made on account of the advancement of the work of the bureau, so that the number heretofore employed is no longer needed. The organization of the office is somewhat modified at the same time so as to increase the efficiency of the remaining force.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of DANIEL C. BISHOP as clerk in the Collector's office, DANIEL M. HOLMES as clerk in the Naval-office, New-York, and EDWIN TERRELL as Customs clerk, at Suspension Bridge, New-York, have been confirmed at the Treasury. The following appointments of Internal Revenue Store-keepers have been made: H. L. BAKER, in Seventeenth District of Ohio, and ROBERT STEARS, in the First District of New-York.

THE NEW LOAN.

As unfavorable comments have recently been made in relation to Secretary BOUTWELL's negotiation of the new loan, it is proper to state that, in doing so, he followed the line laid down in his printed circular of the 20th of August last, and has not departed from it. The arrangement was stated therein to be subject to the condition, that the national banks should have the opportunity, within sixty days, to subscribe for any sum or sums not exceeding $50,000,000 in all, and that the banks making or obtaining subscriptions in coin, would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money, upon the usual conditions of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, bonds of the United States, for the security of such deposits. At the commencement of each month, notice would be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month; interest to cease in ninety days from date of such notice. As the bonds specified should mature, the deposits were to be withdrawn from the several banks proportionately. A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. was to be allowed upon all subscription made, or obtained by the national banks. It is denied that Secretary BOUTWELL has violated the law which authorized the payment of one-half of one per cent., to pay expenses connected with the disposing of the loan. All agents connected with its negotiation will receive only so much of the one-half of one per cent. as shall remain after paying for the engraving and printing of the bonds, &c. With this deduction it is supposed that the compensation will not amount to as much as one-fourth of one per cent., while the ninety days referred to in the circular gave the bank depositors pecuniary advantages. The Government did not pay a cent more than if the money had been deposited in the Treasury proper, where it would have lain idle. The Secretary was today interrogated on the subject of the recent newspaper publications, and the above is the substance of his reply.

Macgregor's Maladministration—Meeting of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Twenty-Six.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Twenty-six, whose mass-meeting at Teutonic Hall on the 28th of September was broken up by the inspectors and adherents of the chief of the Department of Buildings, held an informal meeting, last evening, at the office of Col. MARSHALL, No. 162 East Fifty-seventh-street. No business of importance was transacted. The gentlemen present—Messrs. DOWDNEY, HENNESSY and MARSHALL—merely talked over the best means of reorganizing the Committee. By the advice of the Committee of Seventy and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, the Committee have taken no action of late with regard to the righting of the numerous grievances of which they complain. Within the past few weeks, however, the tyranny of MACGREGOR to those architects and builders who have taken part in the opposition to him, has become unbearable. It was said at the meeting last evening that he was doing his best to ruin several of them. The following instance of MACGREGOR's favoritism and maladministration was cited last evening: McCOOL, one of the chief of the Department of Buildings whitewashing Committee, is putting up in streets off Lexington-avenue thirty houses, the "party" walls of which are only twelve inches wide, while the law requires them to be sixteen inches. On the very next block Mr. DECKER, one of the most uncompromising opponents of MACGREGOR is putting up fifteen houses, which, although intended only to be four stories high, are required to have party walls sixteen inches in thickness. Innumerable cases of this kind have come under the notice of the Committee. The plans of any architect who opposes MACGREGOR are delayed as much as possible, and of course much additional expense and loss of time are thereby entailed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials—Gov. Scott's Message—Why He Did Not Call Out the Negro Militia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—In the Kuklux trial at Columbia, today, was spent in discussion of the manner of selecting the jury, the District-Attorney moving that a panel be summoned from the body of the district, and REVERDY JOHNSON contending that, according to the Constitution, jurors must be selected from the judicial district in which the alleged offense was committed. The Court sustained the District-Attorney, Mr. JOHNSON reserving an exception. The Court adjourned until Friday, allowing forty-eight hours for summoning a panel.

The General Assembly met at Columbia today, when Gov. SCOTT's message was read. The Governor states the whole public debt to be $11,904,908, which statement he shows, from a severe personal scrutiny, to be correct, nothing being suppressed. He argues that the depreciation of the State credit is due to the persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals and the Press, for political purposes, without which the debt would not exceed ten millions. He is confident that the State will pay all her obligations to the last cent. He recommends that the Legislature prohibit the borrowing of money or the contracting of a debt to meet current expenses. He condemns the extra sessions of the Legislature, without which the attacks of the opposition could not be successful. He urges the Legislature to make the session short and economical, and recommends that a fixed salary, instead of a per diem, be given to members of the Legislature, and that numerous offices be abolished; that the salaries of all officials, except Judges, be reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be lessened; that a license system be adopted, and that rice, cotton and railroad tonnage be taxed; that bonds of the State be taken at par, in payment of land bought at tax sales, for the title being warranted by the State; that public lands, to the value of $1,000,000 be sold, and the State bonds taken in payment. He reviews at length the causes which led him to ask the suspension of the "habeas corpus," as under the Kuklux law, he claims that conciliation proved useless, and the Courts would not act, and that the whites mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to call out the militia because it consisted of negroes who would have been slaughtered, and people led to believe that the conflict was between negroes and whites, instead of between friends of the Government and its enemies. As late as last Spring many prominent citizens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Kuklusism, but they effected nothing; and civil power being exhausted, the Governor applied to the National Government to protect the State against domestic violence. He approves of the principle of a minority representation, and advises changes in the Election law, so as to prevent fraud, and urges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations, and believes the Legislature will so act as to prove that Republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is falsely alleged, inconsistent with each other. The Message was made a special order for Monday next.

A number of bills will be introduced looking to retrenchment and reform, but none on the subject of repudiation.

THE MORMONS.

Brigham Young's Case Peremptorily Ordered On for Monday—The Murder of Buck.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 27.—In the Court this morning, the case of BRIGHAM YOUNG, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, was called up, and, upon a motion of the prosecuting attorney, was ordered for trial next Monday. Mr. HEMPSTEAD, for the defense, protested against this order, on the ground that it would be impossible to have his client here at such short notice. He asked for two weeks, which request was refused. H. B. CLAWSON and C. E. BATES, who were brought up on the same charge, filed a plea in abatement, founded upon the illegality of the Grand Jury, which was overruled. HENRY LAWRENCE, indicted for the same offense, who was ordered to plead today, could not appear on account of sickness. Upon the charge against Brigham Young, William Hickman, M. Meacham, Simon Dutton, G. D. Grant, Porter Rockwell and William Kimball, for the murder of BUCK, at Warm Springs, in 1857, the Court is now engaged in hearing the motion of Mr. HEMPSTEAD to quash the indictment on the following ground:

First—That the Grand Jury improperly designated the offense as murder in the first degree.

Second—That there is no proper description of the defendants.

Third—That there is no certainty in the allegation of the date of the offense.

Fourth—That the deceased is not alleged to have been alive at the time of the alleged murder.

Fifth—That there is no allegation that the defendants conspired together, or that they were present aiding and abetting, or were accessories before the fact of the killing of BUCK.

Sixth—The insufficient description of the means by which the killing was effected.

Seventh—That the names of the witnesses are not indorsed upon the indictment as required by statute.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The new Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Salt Lake City was dedicated, yesterday, with imposing ceremonies.

A telegram from St. Pierre, Miquelon, states that the ship *Firth*, of Clyde, is a total wreck.

The last span of the new Hudson River Bridge at Albany was placed in position yesterday.

The bill for the repeal of female suffrage in Wyoming passed the Council Monday, the vote being 5 yeas to 4 nays.

It is said by OVERTON's friends at Salt Lake City that he will withdraw the charge against WOODMAN and others of abducting his daughter.

The cholera has disappeared from Halifax, N. S., and all the patients are rapidly recovering. The Chezzetcook district is still quarantined.

WILLIAM McCALISTER, who was recently stabbed in the neck at a ball at Bowling Green, Mo., by Capt. HENDRICKS, Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, died on Sunday night.

LUKE SMITH, of Shapleigh, Me., shot and severely, if not fatally, injured his two sons, while under the influence of liquor, on Sunday last. SMITH has been bound over for trial in January next.

A telegram from Utica to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany, says: The ice causes bother at the locks; and one from Fort Edward says the ice in the canal is half an inch thick.

Hon. WILLIAM MILLWARD, formerly member of Congress from the Fourth District of Philadelphia, and United States Marshal during the war, died yesterday morning at Kirkwood, Del.

Today the last spike will be driven into the track of the West Wisconsin Railroad connecting Hudson and Tomah. This completes the air-line from Chicago to St. Paul, and makes New-York nearer the latter by five hours, besides furnishing a connection without change of cars.

HERMAN LINDEMAN, editor of the St. Louis *Zeitung*, died at Jefferson City on Sunday night. Mr. LINDEMAN edited the Dresden *Gazette* in 1848, but was sentenced to death for connection with the insurrection, but escaped to this country.

CHARLES T. YERKES, father of the broker implicated in defaulting the City Treasury of Philadelphia, has resigned the presidency of the Kensington National Bank, and GEORGE A. LANDELL has been elected to fill the vacancy.

The Academy of Music, Philadelphia has been engaged for the ball in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS. The subscriptions are $50 each, entitling the holder to admission to the banquet, breakfast at the Belmont, and ball, with one lady's ticket.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Present Situation at Hunter's Point—Mr. Sieberg's Story—What the Catholics Are Doing.

Yesterday the reports concerning the Bible disturbances in the public school at Hunter's Point were so alarming in their tenor, though somewhat vague in detail, that a reporter of the TIMES was sent to the spot to examine further into the state of matters. He found the school-house situated on Sixth-street, near Central-avenue, and close to the Flushing Railway line. Numerous groups of boys were playing baseball and shinny in the vicinity, and at either side of the door were groups of very repulsive-looking youths, averaging from fourteen to nineteen years of age, who were talking eagerly in an under tone, and scrutinizing everybody who entered the building. Inside in the hall were a Sergeant and two policemen, who had been sent from the headquarters at Astoria to preserve the peace and insure the safety of the school-house, which, according to credible testimony, was in some danger last Friday. In answer to the reporter's enquiries, the Sergeant replied that there had been some little unpleasantness during the morning, and that a woman had been so extremely violent that he had been compelled to remove her by main force. The cause of the morning's trouble had been the suspension of many children. Their parents, both fathers and mothers had in numerous cases brought them back, dragged them into their class-rooms, and ordered them to remain there in defiance of the school-master. These parents had been extremely violent, both in language and gesture, and insulting to all the teachers. Having learned these facts from the Sergeant, the reporter went upstairs into the grammar department where he found the principal, Mr. WILLIAM H. J. SIEBERG, sitting alone at the desk, busily engaged in writing. He was very gentlemanly in manner, and spoke fluently in English, without the slightest trace of any foreign accent. His account of the trouble, from first to last, was as follows:

At the time that the villages of Hunter's Point, Dutch Kills, Blissville, Astoria and Ravenswood were incorporated into Long Island City, a Department of Education was formed, comprising the following gentlemen: John Fahnestock, President; George Petry, Willy Wallach, Louis J. White and Hermann Fitz, Commissioners. The two latter gentlemen are Catholics, the others Protestants. They adopted unanimously the by-laws of the New-York Department of Education, including article 12, which provides that at the opening exercises of each school a portion of the Bible shall be read, and secular airs shall be sung. By the incorporation Hunter's Point became the First Ward, and the district school that had been there for some years became the First Ward School, with the following Board of Trustees: THOS. MACMAHON, JOSEPH FRIEL and MICHAEL CARR, all Catholics, and two of them utterly uneducated men. For some time previous to the change in the municipal administration the reading of the Bible had dropped into desuetude in the school through causes not ascertained very precisely, but generally believed in Hunter's Point as emanating from Catholic influences. When the school was opened on the 4th of September by Mr. SIEBERG, who had been appointed principal, he commenced reading a portion of the Bible, according to article 12, every morning. On the 28th of that month the Commissioners, accompanied by Father MARCOTT, of Dutch Kill, Rev. Mr. SMITH, a Baptist clergyman of Hunter's Point, Mr. JOSEPH FRIEL, one of the School Trustees, Mr. ALANSON PALMER, the School Superintendent, Mr. JOSIAH WHITNEY, his father-in-law, and a Mr. FRANCIS LANTRY, a friend of Mr. FRIEL and a liquor-saloon keeper, visited the school, and were present at the opening exercises. Both clergymen made pleasing and kind addresses to the children, without a word of dissent or disapproval of the Bible-reading, and the scholastic exercises were about to commence when Mr. FRIEL commenced a most intemperate attack, evidently desiring to inflame the minds of the children and arouse their fanaticism, by the coarsest expressions and the wildest exaggerations. After he got through he entered a formal protest against the reading of the Bible, or any other rule of faith in the public school. He brought this protest before the Board of Education, and succeeded, through the absence of a Protestant Commissioner, in having the reading suspended for one month, the order being faithfully obeyed by Mr. SIEBERG. At the expiration of that time when the Board met again, at the end of October, it was decided that either the Ten Commandments or the Lord's Prayer, or both, according to the discretion of the teacher should be read. Mr. FRIEL, who was present as an auditor, protested against the concession, and again urged the thorough elimination of all religious exercises.

On the following Thursday, Miss KATIE DENNAN, as soon as Mr. SIEBERG commenced to read the Lord's Prayer, stood up and shouted, "Don't believe in that," for which she was suspended. Next day she made her appearance and made the same interruption, and was ordered to leave, which she refused to do. Mr. SIEBERG took her by the arm and led her to the door, when three young fellows who had come on that morning to inscribe themselves as scholars, interfered, and one named JOHN DENNAN dragged the girl by the wrist away from the door, declaring that she should not leave. His two companions, JAMES CLARKE and JOHN COLTON, menaced the principal with violence if he attempted to turn her out, declaring that they would get him kicked out instead. He sent the classes to their rooms, and went off to Astoria for a warrant, by virtue of which the three youths were arrested and lodged in jail, from which, however, they were quickly bailed. When the case came up, the day before yesterday, in Astoria, it was adjourned until this day week, at the request of the assistant. Meanwhile the excitement after the arrests, which took place last Friday, was very great, and the school-master, Mr. SIEBERG, was hooted at in the streets, and on several occasions was pelted with stones. Boys congregated around the school-house and greeted his outcomings and incomings with shouts of insults and cries of "Don't believe in that."

On Monday morning the attempt to read the Lord's Prayer was interrupted by yells of "Don't believe in that" from thirty-two children, who were at once suspended. During the day, however, seven were brought back by their parents, who averred that the behavior of the children was unauthorized by them, and that they were led into it by others, who, being removed by the suspension, could no longer influence them. Among the seven was Miss KATIE DENNAN, whose mother promised in the most explicit fashion that KATIE would be a good girl, and would give no further trouble. Seventeen more returned of their own accord, under the fullest pledges of good behavior. Yet, in spite of this, yesterday morning the uproar was renewed at the attempt to read the Lord's Prayer, and as Miss KATIE led off she was immediately expelled. Thirteen out of the seventeen who returned on Monday were sent away yesterday suspended, and throughout the entire day a battle raged between parents determined to carry out the instructions of their violent priest. Father CRIMMINS and the principal, Mr. SIEBERG, equally determined to stand by the regulations of the Department. Men came and cursed him, telling he was not fit to govern a school; women came and shrieked at him, abusing the lady teachers, and threatening dire but indefinite vengeance. One woman was removed by main force. So the matter stands at present. Mr. SIEBERG receives every kind of anonymous abuse, is threatened with death, is jeered at and insulted in the public streets, is slandered in the vilest manner and is made absolutely and completely miserable because he persists in reading the Lord's Prayer as ordered by the Board of Education. Thanks to the Police force, the building has not yet been wrecked, but as Father CRIMMINS is preaching destruction to the Bible, but "peaceably, mind, peaceably, boys," it is doubtful how long it will be permitted to stand. It does seem incredible in the nineteenth century that the Catholics cannot try this question calmly and dispassionately in the courts of law. Logically and legally there is something to say from their side of the matter. This however can be said without inflaming the minds of children with fanaticism, filling a peaceful public school with uproar and subjecting a school-master to every species of annoyance and indignity.

A Printer Commits Suicide.

At a late hour last night JOHN KOHAN, aged thirty-eight years, was found hanging to a hook in a shelf at No. 131 Madison-street, he having committed suicide. Capt. MURPHY, of the Seventh Precinct, who was informed of the fact, proceeded to the above number, and cut the body down. Upon the body of the unfortunate man was found 62c. and a silver watch and chain. The deceased was a printer by occupation, and is supposed to have committed the rash act during a temporary fit of insanity, as no other cause has been assigned.

Hoboken Common Council.

The Hoboken Common Council met last evening. A committee from the upper part of the county was present for the purpose of consulting upon the subject of consolidation. Upon motion of Councilman GLAVEN, a committee of four was appointed to confer with representatives from the upper portion of the county. Councilman GLAVEN endeavored to renew the charge against the Mayor already disposed of, but the Council refused to receive the motion.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Execution of Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois at Paris.

Firmness and Courage of the Condemned Men.

Rossel Killed Instantly, the Others Dispatched with Pistols.

The Condition of the Prince of Wales Improved.

The National Palace, Brussels, Guarded by Troops.

Resignation of the Ministry Demanded by the People.

FRANCE.

Excitement Over the Death of Leading Communists—Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois Shot in Presence of Three Thousand Troops of the Line.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Up to a late hour last night there was much agitation over the expected fate of ROSSEL and the other leaders of the Commune. Extraordinary influence had been brought to bear on the Commission of Pardons, the most affecting appeals were made to the President of the Republic. The decision of the former was a secret; and it was well known that M. THIERS was visibly affected at the interview with ROSSEL's father. So this morning it was still doubtful that ROSSEL would undergo the extreme penalty, and his friends were hopeful of a commutation. But all doubt was soon dispelled by a dispatch from Versailles officially announcing that the execution had taken place, and ROSSEL and two of his companions had been shot.

PARIS, Nov. 28—10 A. M.—The following are the particulars of the shooting of ROSSEL and his companions: At 6 o'clock this morning the prisoners, ROSSEL, FERRE and BOURGEOIS, were taken from their cells and brought to the Camp of Satory. Thence they were escorted by a large force to the place fixed upon for the execution in the outskirts of the camp. On arriving there a hollow square was formed by the troops, at one end of which the prisoners were placed. The behavior of the three men was most courageous. When the soldiers approached to blindfold them, FERRE refused to allow the bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look his executioners in the face. When all the preparations were completed, at 7 o'clock, the company detailed for the duty advanced and leveling their muskets, at the word of command, fired; ROSSEL fell at the first discharge; he was instantly killed. The others were not so fortunate; the bullets did not take immediate effect, and as they were writhing on the ground some soldiers of the shooting party, in obedience to instructions, came up with pistols and gave the *coup de grace* to put them out of their agony. The bodies were then placed in plain coffins and immediately removed. The execution took place in the presence of 3,000 troops of the line.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Condition of the Prince of Wales Less Dangerous—The Queen to Be Advised on American Affairs—Successful Stock Swindle by a Telegraphic Hoax.

LONDON, Nov. 28—Noon.—The journals this morning reflected the uneasiness which is concealed by no one with regard to the condition of the Prince of WALES. Some gave rumors, which were represented to be current at Windsor, that His Royal Highness was worse, and that much alarm was felt in the Castle. This, coupled with an announcement that Her Majesty the Queen, would probably remain all day today at Sandringham, the residence of the Prince and Princess of WALES strengthened the impression that the crisis of the fever was at hand, and the danger the greatest. But the latest bulletin of the Prince's physicians, issued since the appearance of the morning papers, is unexpectedly reassuring and tends to relieve the anxiety caused by the newspaper reports. It states that the Prince was able to sleep during the night, and that the fever is lessening. It is announced that the illness of the Princess ALEXANDRA is not serious.

The *Court Circular* announces that the Queen yesterday gave an audience to Sir EDWARD THORNTON, Minister to the United States. A telegraphic dispatch was recently foisted upon nearly all the newspapers of the Kingdom announcing an amalgamation of the leading railroad lines. For a few hours the statement had a very disturbing effect on domestic railroad shares, and large numbers of dealers were deceived by it. Investigation was made into the origin of the dispatch, and the original telegram found to be a forgery, but its author has not yet been discovered. The Directors of the Midland Railway Company have offered a large reward for the detection and arrest of the perpetrators. The newspapers comment on the transaction in unqualified terms. Editors and correspondents are liberal in remarks and suggestions, and cite many similar acts of deception perpetrated on the American Press. The dispatch which was once sent from Baltimore, purporting to announce the loss, with all on board, of an English steamer engaged in laying the telegraph cable to Panama, is particularly referred to as one of the most cruel hoaxes of the kind. It is suggested that all news dispatches to be sent by telegraph undergo special registration at the telegraph offices where they are received; that the parties sending them be required to give guarantee of good faith, or evidence of authority to send news dispatches, and other precautionary measures are recommended to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

BELGIUM.

Threatened Riot in Brussels—The Mob Demand the Resignation of the Ministry.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28—P. M.—The agitation against the Ministry is unabated. Petitions to the King for the dismissal of the Ministers are pouring in from all points of the country. An immense mass of people is assembled in front of the Palais de la Nation. The appearance of the multitude is threatening; but a strong force of troops is on the ground, and although they do not attempt to disperse the crowd, they have so far succeeded in preventing violence to persons or destruction of property. Cries of "Resign! resign!" are heard on every side of the palace. The temper of the people is dangerous, and the situation critical. The impression is that the Ministers will yield, and tender their resignations to the King.

GERMANY.

Organization of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies of the Prussian Diet effected an organization today. FORKENBECK was elected President, and KOELLER, first Vice-President.

CANADA.

The Census—Disappointment at the Slow Increase of Population—The Active Militia—Presbyterian Union—Railroad Matters—The Ontario Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 27, 1871.

The Government of Canada is not likely to be accorded distinction in connection with the taking of the decennial census, for few, if any, are pleased with the result of the extraordinary labor, which it was said was required for the work. A special act was passed, at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture, with the view to a better and more accurate enumeration of the people than that of 1861; extra exertions were used in the selection of the necessary machinery. Commissioners and superintendents were appointed long in advance of the time, and the enumerators were chosen, apparently, with scrupulous care. The Minister prided himself on having discovered the only true art of numbering the people, but, unfortunately for him, none cared to believe that he was the genius he pretended to be, and, as a consequence, the charge of inaccuracy is not the worst that has been preferred against his system. No doubt he was happy in the thought that he had done all that was possible for him to do in such a matter; but blundering and incompetency are the fittest words his opponents can find to characterize what is generally held to be his grand failure. In a word, although Mr. DUNKIN has retired to a seat on the Bench, he is broadly and unequivocally accused of purposely blundering, with the object of depriving the Province of Ontario of its just proportion of representatives under the Confederation act, an addition to the present number having to be made in accordance with the increase in the population. Now, one would hardly think any one would believe such a thing, yet the imputation is made in all seriousness. As the new census stands, Ontario will be entitled to six additional members, and the great majority will be from constituencies which oppose the Ministry. Some think, nevertheless, that there have been willful mistakes enough to have given double the number of new members for the House of Commons and the Local Legislature. There is apparent blundering somewhere, but that is not to say that the census has been fraudulently taken. The Government will be put on its defense when Parliament meets, and the absence of Minister DUNKIN will be felt when explanations are called for, as they are sure to be.

THE RETURNS.

An examination of the census returns just published shows that there has been a considerable decrease in one city, eight counties, and one district of Ontario. The total population of the Province is 1,620,[illegible], being an increase of 224,[illegible] over that of 1861. The largest increase has been in the County of Bruce, the population of which, in 1861, was 2,837; in 1861 it was 27,449, and now it is 48,[illegible]. The County of Dundas exhibits the curious fact that the population has remained perfectly stationary, the figures being exactly the same in 1871 as in 1861. Among the cities, Ottawa shows the largest increase—forty-seven per cent.; Hamilton comes next, with forty per cent.; Toronto, thirty-six per cent., and London thirty-seven, while Kingston has lost 1,[illegible] since 1861, its present population being only 400 more than it was twenty years ago. The total gain in the Province is only half what it was in the former decade. The Province of Quebec shows an increase of 373,[illegible], or 7.13 per cent., that of Ontario being a little more than 16, while Nova Scotia is 17.21, and New-Brunswick 13.[illegible]. The whole increase in the Dominion is 505,[illegible], or less than 13 per cent. The great cause of dissatisfaction is clearly traceable to the fact that most people had made up their minds that the population would be fully 4,000,000, when it is only 3,484,924. A mistake of half a million makes a great difference in the calculation. An endeavor has been made by the friends of the Government, who are among the disappointed, to throw the blame on the census of 1861, which they say was inaccurate because the enumerators were paid at the rate of so much for each name, and, in consequence, the totals were given at more than they should be. The truth of the matter is, the census has been taken as well as it was possible to take it under an imperfect method, and were people to divest themselves of the notion that the population should be just so much they would soon come down to the belief that Mr. DUNKIN and his subordinates had done pretty well after all.

THE DOMINION ARMY.

The active militia force of the Dominion appears to be in a more effective condition than it was supposed to be. By a recent return, it is shown that 23,544 officers and men, 1,[illegible] horses, performed the annual drill of sixteen days this Summer when in camp on the frontier. In this number were included 1,200 cavalry and ten field batteries of artillery, with 42 field guns. In the eight days' camp there were 5,210 officers and men, and 219 horses. In addition to these 1,700 garrison artillerymen performed annual drill at the forts and garrisons of the Dominion. The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade and some of the active militia, to the number of 2,158, performed drill at their respective head-quarters. Eight days' drill was performed on the gun-boat *Prince Alfred* by three artillery batteries during the season. The strength of the active militia force throughout the Dominion is greater than was supposed, from the fact that it was believed the military ardor of those enrolled had diminished. The annual musters show clearly that there is a respectable and fairly disciplined organization in the country compared with what it was a few years since. The withdrawal of the regular troops has doubtless been the cause of infusing fresh spirit into the militia ranks; at all events the returns show that there has been a marked improvement in the militia force generally.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

It is proposed to unite all the Presbyterian bodies in this country under a general name, and with that object a Conference was held in this city a short time since, at which it was decided that the negotiating churches shall enter into union with the theological and literary institutions which they now have, namely: Queen's College, Kingston; Knox College, Toronto; the Presbyterian College, Montreal; Morrin College, Quebec, and Theological Hall, Halifax. The intention is to endow all the institutions, an effort to that end having been made some time since by what is called the Canada Presbyterian Church, the sum to be raised being $250,000. A similar course has been adopted by the Church of Scotland toward Queen's College. The proposition meets with much favor, and is almost certain to be successful. The Presbyterians are numerous in Ontario, and, in so far as they are concerned, the scheme of union will be carried into effect; but, although legislation may be obtained in the next session of Parliament, it is not probable that the scheme can be fully carried out in less than three years, that being the time limited for the endowment of the colleges.

RAILROADS.

Another short link in the chain of our Canadian Railway system has been completed. It is the Harrisburg and Brantford branch of the Great Western Railway, eight miles in length. The corporation of Brantford gave $75,000 toward the cost of the line, and the Great Western company built it. The intention is to extend the road through Norfolk to Lake Erie, surveys being already in progress for that purpose. The line will be of great benefit to Brantford, now a town of eight thousand inhabitants, inasmuch as it will now have access by two routes—the Great Western and Grand Trunk—to any part of the United States or Canada. The road was formally opened on the [illegible] instant by a grand demonstration at Brantford, which was largely attended by persons from a distance. In connection with the opening of the railway, the new Water Works and Grand Trunk Railway Car [illegible] were inaugurated. A public dinner was given in the afternoon, about four hundred being present, among them several members of Parliament, including Mr. BLAKE, the leader of the Opposition in the Lower House of Assembly. The members of the Government were invited, but failed to put in an appearance. Hon. E. B. WOOD, the Treasurer, who resides in Brantford, [illegible] expected to be present, took offense, and it is said telegraphed his colleagues to stay away. The affair passed off well, and in the evening there was a grand ball. The new line connects with the Great Western at Harrisburg, twenty miles from Hamilton, and sixty from this city. The Air line now in course of construction for the Great Western Railway, and which will shorten the through route between Buffalo and Detroit, is making progress. It was at first intended to use fifty miles of the Grand Trunk, but as proper running arrangements could not be made, it is now proposed to run direct to some point opposite Buffalo independently of the Grand Trunk. The Southern road, to which the Air or Loop line is in opposition, is likewise progressing rapidly, and its completion will not be delayed much beyond the time of the other, now that fifty miles more have to be built than was at first proposed by the projectors of the Loop line. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce is nearly completed to Walkerton, making about seventy miles finished altogether. The opening to Paisley, ten miles further, is soon to take place. The Toronto and Muskoka Railway is completed to Orillia, and will be formally opened shortly. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce is following up its rival, and will be completed for a considerable distance this Winter.

THE ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Legislature opens on the 7th of next month, when the question as to the strength of parties will be decided. It is not known whether the Premier will propose an opponent for the Speakership, as was rumored some time since, for he keeps his secrets well with regard to future action. The two parties in the House are so nearly balanced that it is impossible to say which will have the majority. Both claim it, nevertheless. The unseated members will make some difference, and there will be a sharp fight for the possession of the vacant seats.

HONOR TO SCHILLER.

The Memory of the Poet—Unveiling of a Statue.

Berlin, Nov. 11, Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

The ceremony of unveiling the Schiller statue in the Gendarmenmarkt, yesterday morning, was a tame, colorless, and frigid piece of business. Berlin is not the place for ovations to the manes of dead poets, musicians, painters, and other life ornamenters, however Fatherlandish and familiar. If it had been a field-marshal, now, or even a General of renown, not to mention a member of the HOHENZOLLERN family, past or present! "Dat wär wat anders!" as the citizens of this capital would remark in their agreeable dialect. As soon as you get the military element into a popular show, Berlin "is there"—she knows—or the mighty men who govern her and Germany with sword-sceptres know—how to group soldiers picturesquely, to blend uniform colors and construct flag trophies; that is her "line," and in it she is unsurpassed. But scribblers, daubers, and scrapers of catgut—although it must be admitted that such "simple cases" have a good time of it in the Hauptstadt—are not quite up to her standard of the human excellence qualifying a good dead Prussian for the honors of post-mortem celebration in their fullest "form." I can conceive that the inauguration of a monument *in memoriam* of a thoroughly effective Police Prefect might be celebrated in Berlin with tasteful pomp and popular festivity of the most unmistakable description; for a policeman is almost a soldier. But SCHILLER, sad to relate, was not even a policeman; so Berlin, on the whole, has felt but mitigated interest in him and his statue or monument, the foundation-stone of which was laid no fewer than twelve years ago. It has, in fact, taken Berlin, with the help of a few provinces, less time to smash up Denmark, Austria and France than to complete the Schiller Memorial. However, *tout vient à qui sait attendre*. SCHILLER has got his memorial at last in the capital of Pickelhaubia, and a good, seemly statue it is as statues go now-a-days. Four agreeable female figures sit at its feet, emblematic of Song, Tragedy, History and Philosophy; the poet's form is draped in a toga that is eminently seasonable, considering the state of the thermometer, and altogether looks as comfortable as may reasonably be expected from a white marble effigy condemned to stand in a furious draught without a hat. But with regard to the ceremony of its revelation, I cannot but say that it appeared to me a shabby affair. Fancy a great public—I may say, national—celebration from which ladies are excluded. Think what a loss of color must be sustained by the gatherings in the structures round the monument through the absence of those who, failing uniforms, light up and beautify every assemblage gladdened by their presence. And further, figure to yourself the utterly gloomy and dismal spectacle that must be presented by a festive company several hundred strong, arrayed in black just flecked with white, and unrelieved by a single dash of blue, scarlet, green or gold—in short, a crowd of shivering civilians, (in full evening dress at 11 A. M.) wind north-east and blowing fresh,) unleavened by a single officer in his war paint. Fancy a stout, gray-headed Syndic standing on a little basis of kidney-stone paving in front of a rough deal stand—bare-polled, blue-nosed, blinking with the cold, suffering the extreme penalty of municipal functions in the shape of a long "beghosted" declamation, utterly inaudible to anybody twenty yards distant! Seated in a cosy window, overlooking the melancholy scene, how I pitied that miserable Syndikus, and the no less wretched creatures in tail coats, huddling together on the freshly-planed tribunes in the desperate hope of keeping up animal heat by close aggregation. Sheltered from wind and weather, the Emperor, Crown Prince and several other members of the reigning family, witnessed the proceedings from a casement of a huge building called the Seehandlungs gebäude, exactly opposite the Denkmal; not that his Majesty, had it been necessary or opportune that he should have stood out in the cold, bareheaded and without his cloak, would have failed to do so with that inflexibility in the fulfillment of duty which is one of his many admirable characteristics. Fortunately for the grand old gentleman, he was not called upon to expose himself on this occasion—the more fortunately, because this happens to be His Majesty's regular time of year for catching a cold that lasts him three weeks or so, and gets better as soon as the inspections of the new levies, after their two months' preliminary drill, commence. Last year the Emperor omitted his annual *corysa*, being on the war-path when the appointed period arrived; and this year, much to the surprise of his oldest and most attached adherents, he has put it off unusually long—several days behind time, in fact. When I saw the Emperor drive up, the picture of health and vigor, and beaming with good humor, I made up my mind—incorrectly, but not without a sort of Archimedian complacency—that the solution of this enigma was before me, in the shape of the Schiller Memorial. "Majestät has deferred catching cold until he shall have taken part in today's purely non-military ceremony. He could not have chosen a better opportunity." But then, you see, not having informed myself as to the part royalty was to take in the ceremonial of yesterday, I imagined that the venerable Monarch would come to the front, as usual, and reverently uncover his head during the hymn-singing with which the programme commenced. This was not so, happily; he stood at a window, quite out of hearing of the Syndic, though that aged official spoke to him loyally, "mit Todesverachtung," as a cynical friend of mine observed. The hymn was sung, and well sung, in due course, TAUBERT conducting a couple of hundred or more choristers, contributed by the various part-singing associations of this city—in fact, quite a scratch pack. Then came the declamation aforesaid, supplemented by a short oration from the First Mayor—Berlin luxuriates in two Mayors!—then the canvas screens slid down from their poles, revealing the monument; then the chorus broke out in the "Joy Song," while student deputations marched round the statue, waving their banners and "schläger;" then the First Mayor said "a few more last words;" then the band played MEYERBEER'S "Schiller March," and finally everybody went away to warm him or herself at the nearest club, oyster-cellar or *bierhalle*. The ceremony was over, and oh! how glad the people seemed to be that it was.

Meeting of Depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank.

A meeting of about 200 of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank was held in the Sinclair House, last night, to receive a statement from a committee of their number, appointed shortly after the bank suspended payment. On the 12th of October the bank stopped payments, and on the following Tuesday Mr. ARCHER was appointed receiver. Last evening, Ex-Judge RICHARD KELLY having been appointed Chairman, Mr. TYLER KELLY, Secretary of the Committee, said he had waited upon the President, Mr. COLLAMORE, (Ex-President,) Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MILLER, and other officials, and on his belief the bank could never pay more than sixty cents to the dollar. Mr. COLLAMORE, sharply cross-examined by an old gentleman named Mr. HAYES, said he believed in a general way the bank could pay 100 cents to the dollar. He admitted he was told $[illegible] had been loaned to a Mr. HARTMAN, and that the securities to meet it were $88,000. A committee, consisting of the following depositors, was appointed to report to their body on Tuesday evening next: Messrs. F. T. Hayes, C. W. [illegible], Graham, Wm. White, J. T. Kelly, J. A. Doogan, C. W. Dreyher, and the Chairman.

Removal of Court Attendants.

Controller GREEN yesterday removed ten attachés of the Superior and Marine Courts and Court of General Sessions. Their aggregate salaries are about $12,000 per annum.

GERMANY.

The Ministerial Crisis in Austria—Explanations of Count Beust's Dismissal—An Estimate of Count Beust—Austrian Policy in the Future—Andrassy's Appointment—The German Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

We have not yet recovered from the intense surprise which the sudden and unexpected dismissal of Count BEUST has occasioned here, as well as in the Empire itself immediately concerned in the change. We ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at anything that happens in Austria, whose policy consists of a succession of surprises and inconsistencies. But though the united force of public opinion advances this argument as the only one at its command, the unsatisfactoriness of such a reason is acknowledged by its own professors. The fate of Austria strikingly exemplifies the dangers a State must drift into which is composed not only of elements of the most conflicting character, but has the principles of the Middle Ages and the present day hopelessly mixed and entangled, when the catalogue of misfortunes is capped by the rule of a Prince, well meaning enough, no doubt, but carefully kept in leading strings by a party using its hold over him in the meanest manner, and in order to retain its power, shrinking not even from immersing him, in his youth, into a cycle of enervating pleasures intended effectually to sap his manhood. Austria has been struggling bravely—disconnectedly and unsystematically, no doubt, but not the less bravely—for a constitutional regeneration, especially since Count BEUST was called to the chief post of Government. But opposed to this striving stand the traditions of centuries connected with the dynasty; arrayed against this modern power stands the united force, the feudalist and clerical interest, to whose sway a long line of Emperors has unconsciously bowed, and between the two the head of the State vacillates as a straw impelled by two conflicting winds.

EXPLANATIONS OF COUNT BEUST'S DISMISSAL.

The event which has just struck all Europe with astonishment, and the significance of which it is impossible to doubt or to deny, is open to various explanations. The most charitable, but at the same time the least probable, is that Count BEUST has been dismissed as a tribute to justice, having by his recent interference in Cisleithan affairs become a party man, and thus disqualified himself for the task to which he was appointed five years ago. The Germans had raised him from the position of their foe to their representative man, and, as the Emperor might not wish to turn the defeat of the Czechs into a triumph of the Germans, being anxious to administer equal justice to both races, his resignation might seem to have become an unavoidable result. Plausible as this argument appears at first sight, there are several facts connected with the crisis which effectually destroy its applicability. In the first place, BEUST had not interfered on behalf of the Germans, but on behalf of the Constitution, and, if the Germans made him their representative man, he had by no means accepted that position. In the next place, the man raised over his head, Count ANDRASSY, is much more of a party man, much more of an Anti-Czech, and much more bound up with the Hohenwart defeat than the retiring BEUST. As a proof of this, I might cite from every Czech Party paper published. If the Czechs are dissatisfied with BEUST, they are indignant with ANDRASSY, whom they have nicknamed "King Andrassy;" if they resented the fall of HOHENWART, they regard not less with misgiving the removal of BEUST, whose impartiality is pretty well established. Thirdly, the delay occasioned by the crisis in the formation of the Kellersperg Cabinet, and the reported refusal of several of the designated Ministers to accept office after the change, while KELLERSPERG has had repeated and long private interviews with BEUST, shows this explanation to stand on very questionable, if not altogether untenable, ground. The *Preussische Jahrbücher*, a periodical of the highest standing, advances a reason which has escaped any other public organ either in Austria or abroad. Neither Count BEUST nor the "friends of the Constitution" have cared ever to make a bid for the Emperor's favor, basing their action simply on the strength of Parliamentary support. This could not but occasion a soreness on the part of the Emperor, unused still to Parliamentary government and vain of his personal power, especially as the other parties did all in their power by flattery and a show of loyal obedience to gain him over personally to their side. Hence the constant rumors of an impending dismissal during the last five years, and hence the actual dismissal of Count BEUST a few days ago. A fiercely Anti-Prussian paper in Vienna, the *Tagespresse*, has supplied a different explanation, which I find to be supported by the London *Echo*, ascribing the Imperial decision to a peremptory dictate from Berlin, emanating jointly from Emperor WILLIAM and Prince BISMARCK. This report needed not the official refutation it has received in Berlin to expose its perfect unreasonableness. Though BEUST and BISMARCK were rivals a few years ago, they have ceased to be so entirely now, and the very policy to which BEUST fell a victim was that which BISMARCK must have recommended. Far sooner might HOHENWART have fallen in consequence of German remonstrances than BEUST. The Austrian papers, unanimous in their regret, are also pretty unanimous in connecting the recent dismissal with the preceding one, viz., that of Count HOHENWART, and assigning personal displeasure on the part of the Emperor as its motive. Many consider the Emperor still on Count HOHENWART'S side, and assert the Czech programme to have emanated in reality, not from the Minister, but from the ruler, behind whose authority the unpopular Minister screened himself. It is impossible to disconnect the two dismissals, and not to accept the one as the cause of the other. Count BEUST did not possess the Emperor's confidence. That is plain, not merely from the appointment of Count HOHENWART without his opinion being asked, but as much from the progress of party negotiations without his knowledge. Under these circumstances, it is an unfair accusation to advance against Count BEUST that he interfered too late, when the Emperor's name was virtually pledged, and its retraction involved a certain disgrace. Count HOHENWART is said still to be in favor with the Emperor, and to have in an interview after his dismissal, charged his rival with being the cause of all recent difficulties by intriguing against the Ministers of the two halves of Austria. Of three facts there can be no doubt. First, that Count BEUST'S retirement is not a voluntary resignation, but a dismissal; next, that his foes are the feudalists and priests; and thirdly, that the Emperor is on far better terms with the latter than with the Chancellor, who has once more, after the defeat of 1866, raised his empire to the rank of a "Great Power." The natural inference corroborates the explanation given by the Austrian Press.

AN ESTIMATE OF COUNT BEUST.

Count BEUST'S merits no one dares to deny. That his position has, notwithstanding, been a precarious one all along is also pretty evident. He is something of an intriguer, it must be admitted, partial to the old behind-scene, diplomatical machinery, plotting and scheming, a faint partly of the school of diplomacy in which he was trained, and partly of the good opinion he has of his own proficiency in "statecraft." His two great faults, however, in Austrian eyes are his being a foreigner and a Protestant. The old Austrian nobility will not allow a foreigner—be his merits what they may—to intrude in the Imperial Hofburg. The Minister tried before BEUST, M. VON BRUCK, a Prussian, and though he acquitted himself most creditably as a Minister of Finance, his life was so embittered by intrigues and cabals as to occasion his premature death under circumstances that it is not pleasant to recall. Count BEUST has met with the same opposition from the same foe. His being a Protestant was no less a disqualification in a State that prides itself on being still the stronghold of Catholicism, that is, bigoted Catholicism and of priestcraft. The Emperor is still under the thumb of the priestly surroundings, and it is more than rumored that finding it possible to withstand the concordat with the See of Rome, he pledged himself to give the Pope but all that he could and as easily as he could. Even besides these two arch enemies, BEUST has met during his time of office with constant opposition, so much so that it became a common thing for all parties to abuse him. There is not one party that has not in turn done so. Partly this was due to his strict impartiality; in a great measure, however, it was his own fault. Continental statesmen cannot bring themselves to act straightforwardly on openly avowed principles, but seek to mystify the public. The public has misread BEUST'S mystifications, and turned them against himself. Now that he is removed from office, none but the priests and feudalists withhold from the retiring Chancellor the tribute of honor due to his merit. He has become the subject of more ovations than he has been probably in the whole period of his previous official career, and more are still announced as coming. The Germans especially are resolved to record their regret by some great demonstration. Various corporations have conferred the freedom of the respective cities upon the Count. Graz, Laibach and Teplitz were the first to pay this compliment. The University of Vienna has deputed a delegation to wait upon him. The Associated Press of Vienna, "Concordia," has likewise waited upon the Count, and to these gentlemen the fêted statesman gave the formal assurance that no change of policy is to follow his retirement from office, but that his friend, Count ANDRASSY, will continue to rule in the same spirit within and without. Thus does Count BEUST profess himself to be enabled to remain in the Imperial service, viz., as Ambassador to the English Court, an appointment now formally gazetted.

AUSTRIAN POLICY IN THE FUTURE.

What makes the ministerial change especially incomprehensible, is this announcement ostentatiously proclaimed by both sides that no change is to take place in the Austrian policy, showing the crisis to proceed exclusively from personal dislike. Thus it is also that BEUST has been compelled to retire on the wretched plea of ill-health, a *blamage* for which the German Press does not fail severely to censure the Emperor. Count ANDRASSY, the new Chancellor, has evinced particular anxiety to announce his full adhesion to the Beust programme in the Press by the semi-official *Wanderer*, and in personal interviews with diplomatists, because his appointment turned out to be very unfavorably received by the St. Petersburg Court, a reason possibly for the Grand Duke MICHAEL to decline all official recognition or reception whatever during his visit in Austria. Count ANDRASSY lays particular stress on his friendly disposition toward Russia.

ANDRASSY'S APPOINTMENT.

As regards Count ANDRASSY'S appointment, though he is considered a very able administrator, and is extremely popular in Hungary, the choice does not promise to be a particularly happy one. The negotiations conducted between the Emperor and the new Chancellor behind the back of the still unwarned BEUST, though the Emperor's fault, go very hard against the new Minister; unfairly, it seems, because ANDRASSY purposely delayed giving an answer to save appearances. Still the fact remains that there were secret questions and answers from Vienna and Pesth while BEUST was Minister, and had no idea of his coming fate. In Hungary ANDRASSY'S rise is suspected as a sign of his going over to the Absolutists' side; moreover, there is not a successor equally acceptable to the popular party. The Nationalist papers quote a saying of Baron EÖTVÖS, a statesman deservedly respected for his honest aims and patriotic sentiment. "Remember," said he to Count ANDRASSY, as if foreseeing his ambition to rise to a higher post, "that your root is fixed in Hungary. Here you are a strong, flourishing tree. If you go to Vienna, you will be like a Christmas tree, dressed up in fine colors, with a deal of glitter about you, but you will want a root!" Count LONYAY, hitherto Imperial Minister of Finance, is designated as future Chancellor of Hungary. His policy is at present the same as ANDRASSY'S and BEUST'S, but he belongs to a different party than the former, and is not at all popular with the party of DEAK. The Germans view the succession of ANDRASSY with special apprehension, because it is likely that he being a Hungarian, the prediction of BISMARCK will come true, and the real centre of the Empire be removed from Vienna to Pesth. The Czechs have the same misgiving, both hostile parties thus discovering to their disgust that by their falling out they have given away still more that ascendency which both were striving for. The Czechs, in addition, feel the sting of subjection to the hated "King ANDRASSY." If the crisis has any significance beyond what we can now discover, that is, if it is to initiate a new policy within or without, we must wait to see. There is no belief that this may be the case. There is an impression, on the contrary, that before many years the despised Saxo-Austrian will be recalled from his present involuntary retirement on the Thames to ascend once more the steps to honor and dignity.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Our Parliament has passed so quite a week that I dare not impose the tedium of a narration of its proceedings on your readers. The socialist Democrat, BEBEL, had a brisk passage of arms one night with the President, M. SIMSON, as if desirous to enliven the dull performance; but even that effort proved a failure. The Reichstag suspended its labors yesterday to attend *in corpore* at the unveiling of the famous Schiller statue by BEGAS, the foundation-stone of which was laid twenty-two years ago. Under a smiling Autumn sun the ceremony passed off to entire satisfaction, save that the absence of ladies on the stands gave the assembly a very prosaic appearance. Prince BISMARCK has returned from a short journey to Reinfeld, in Pomerania, where he assisted at the funeral of his father-in-law, but his Parliamentary soirée to-night threatens—if it comes off at all—to be of a grave and sombre character in consequence of this sorrowful event. The preceding ones have been very bright and lively. Government has thrown out a hint that possibly the session may be so far prolonged as to overlap the coming session of the Prussian Diet to the great disgust of new Prussian members, who are anxious to return home in about a week. With this prospect before it, it is thought that Parliament will put on extra steam in discussing the Budget, so as to bring the session to a close in eight or ten days.

The Defense of the South Carolina Kuklux.

The following circular letter is being sent into the several counties of South Carolina:

Eminent counsel from the North have been employed to defend the men prosecuted under the Kuklux acts of Congress. This has been undertaken in order that ample justice may be done, and to the end that the constitutional questions involved may be considered. This is deemed a public duty. In order to carry out this purpose, it is necessary to raise the sum of $15,000. Your county has been assessed $3,600, which you will please raise, and transmit to Columbia to the Committee in charge.

Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler, J. B. Palmer, J. P. Thomas, S. L. Leaphart, W. B. Stanley, John McKenzie, Committee.

Accompanying the circular is the following note:

GENTLEMEN: Please have several lists for subscription prepared and placed in the hands of different parties, so as to raise this money as quickly as possible. WADE HAMPTON, M. C. BUTLER, for Committee.

The Defunct Savings Banks—Accounts Nearly Completed.

The prospect of the depositors in the suspended savings banks getting their money restored to them in full becomes more cheerful, and there seems to be a willingness on the part of the receivers of the Bowling-green and Guardian Savings Banks to commence payments as soon as the accounts are properly investigated, which is likely to be in two or three days. Today the Depositors' Committee of the Bowling-green Bank will meet with Mr. KNAPP, the receiver, to ascertain from him the amount of assets and liabilities of the institution. At the Guardian Bank, Mr. QUINLAN, the receiver, has nearly succeeded in getting his report ready. Yesterday, he issued a request for depositors to hand in their pass-books, so that the balances may be written up, and receipts given them for the amount due them.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Interesting Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a subscriber, and one who has taken a deep interest in the cause pursued by your valuable paper as to the *exposé* of Tammany frauds, to inquire who is responsible for delay and non-arrest of JAMES H. INGERSOLL. I understand that he was on hand and ready to be arrested up to the time of the expiration of the warrant, (twenty days I believe,) and no action being taken, I am told by a person well acquainted with him and his movements, (and a member of the defunct Tammany Ring,) that he immediately left this port, and is, ere this, safely landed in Europe. J. M. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 27, 1871.

Picking and Stealing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In today's paper, under the heading of "Spirit of Religious Press," you copy an extract from the *Churchman*, which begins: "The Brahmins educate their sons so that they shall infallibly become Brahmins, the Jews, so that they shall infallibly become Jews; the Mohammedans, so that they shall be Mohammedans; but the Christians educate their sons so that nearly half of them turn out unbelievers—professors of no religion at all." I am sorry to accuse the venerable *Churchman* with plagiarism; but "honor to whom honor is due." That entire sentence is copied, verbatim, as well as most of the ideas deduced from it, from *My Wife and I*, a new masterpiece by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. It is found upon page [illegible] of the common edition of the book. To steal the ideas of our best authors and appropriate them as their own is becoming too common among journalists, and merits the censure of all honorable men and women. The TIMES, which is becoming so noted as a reformer, should not be silent upon this subject. A. M. B.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Sunday, Nov. 26, 1871.

The Wealthy Supporters of Tammany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the hope of every good citizen that you will continue, with unabated energy, your noble, efficient and praiseworthy efforts in the cause of reform. Your fearless exposition of the infamous frauds perpetrated by the "Ring" thieves, is awakening the people throughout the country to the danger which threatens us from the widespread political corruption of the day. The dishonest should be held up to public view without regard to their position and wealth. There are millionaires in our City who have "winked" at the well-known corruption of the "Ring," and why? Simply because they have been greatly favored in the way of reduced assessments on real and personal valuations. This class of men are so selfishly blind that they fail to perceive that fair and honest valuations—were they universal—would result in a general benefit, and so they suffer themselves to become abettors of fraud and corruption by paying for personal favors. If you could lay before the public the small amount of personal tax paid by some of this class of our taxpayers, it would be a disclosure almost as startling as the operations of the "Ring." We must have honest Assessors, and honest Tax Commissioners.

That nefarious doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils of office," must be repudiated, or the word honest substituted for the word victors. F. T.

Record of Deaths.

BUREAU OF RECORDS OF VITAL STATISTICS, HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to correct some of the statements and figures which are spread before the public this morning upon your editorial page. I do so because they concern this Bureau more particularly. You state that three clerks are engaged in recording deaths. The pay-roll forwarded to the Controller (and which you quote) bore the names of but two. There are, and have been for several years, but two. During the past year there were 27,175 registered deaths in New-York City. We shall have very nearly the same number this year. This is somewhat in excess of your figure—25,000.

The clerks in this Bureau are each in rotation obliged to devote one working day weekly to the duty of granting burial permits. (The convenience of the public requires that such permits be available between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. on week days, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. on Sundays.) Consequently the two clerks who record deaths do so only upon five days of each week, on which days they work steadily from 9 A. M. to noon, and from 1 to 4 P. M. They enter upon the records not only the name of each deceased, but also the date of his death, his age, occupation, birth-place, length of residence in the City, father's birth-place, mother's birth-place, place of death, ward, cause of death, (and frequently two or three complicating causes,) duration of disease, place of burial, name of undertaker and name of medical attendant. You must acknowledge that fifty such entries form a good day's work for one clerk.

Similar additional circumstances are inscribed opposite the name of each child born and each person married. Instead of 15,000 there will have been about 21,000 births registered for this year. Until very recently but one clerk was employed for this duty, but the large increase in returns of births has rendered indispensable the services of another. He is not confined to that duty but performs several others. All of these records have to be made with the most scrupulous care, as the slightest error will invalidate them for legal purposes in the future. Our records of marriages, births and deaths are beautiful examples of clearness and accuracy.

Beside the above, a separate record is kept of all Coroner's cases, still-births, deaths in tenement-houses, and bodies transported through the City. Daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual statistical statements are being constantly prepared, and toward the close of the year the compilation of the immense and elaborate tables which illustrate the annual report of the Department, occupies almost the entire attention for nearly a month of every officer and clerk in the Bureau. Add to this, that large numbers of people are continually requiring searches and transcripts from our records (furnished gratuitously,) and you may form some idea of the labor performed in this Bureau, in which no sinecures exist as you intimate.

I trust that you will not hesitate to correct at once the injustice which you have done to gentlemen whose salaries are laboriously and honestly acquired.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. RUSSEL, M. D., Registrar of Records.

Arrest and Committal of More Seventh Ward Inspectors of Election.

MICHAEL H. WHALEN, residing at No. 185 East Broadway, and JAMES DAY, of No. 177 Madison-street, both employed as inspectors of election in the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward, were arrested yesterday, upon the complaint of Mr. GEORGE CURRAN, of No. 3 Pike-street, charging them with a violation of the Election laws. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, and were held in $2,000 bail each to answer. BERNARD RYAN, of No. 187 East Broadway, an inspector of the Eleventh District, Seventh Ward, was also held in $2,000 bail, upon the complaint of EDWARD H. HEARD, of No. 128 Monroe-street, who charged him with changing his ticket from MCMAHON to BLAIR, the candidates for Assembly in that district.

Preparing for Thanksgiving—Scenes and Prices in the Markets.

The Thanksgiving season is nowhere more thoroughly notable than in the markets. There the horn of plenty seems to have been emptied of its treasures of fish, flesh, fowl, fruit and vegetables; in fact, samples of the entire increase of the earth. It is then that one gets an idea of the immense trade that is carried on in poultry and game. This City is remarkable for its bountiful supply of all kinds of delicacies. Not only have we a great variety from our own national domain, with its variable climate and rich soils, but every foreign land contributes choicest samples of substantial and lighter food. Direct and speedy railroad communication has much to do with our good fortune in this respect. The great Pacific Road brings us wild game from the Western plains and richest fruits of California. The net-work of other Western rail routes yields us venison, grouse, ducks, quails, &c., from all the States—Canada, too, giving some of the supply—while from districts nearer home we get vegetable stores in abundance. One of the curiosities of the trade is that the color, flavor and consistency of the meat—especially of fowls—is determined by local peculiarities. Marketmen are experts in judging of these, and rarely get mistaken. Of course much of the supply comes from very distant points, and if the weather should be mild, the effect of the long journey is very deteriorating to the condition of the meat. Usually its appearance is fair, even if a little bruised.

Prairie chickens in great abundance are generally sent here at this time. They come from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and other Western points. They are considered among the most popular of luxuries, and are not expensive eating, as the bones are small, and the meat very plump. Pigeons, quails, partridges, pheasants, snipe, rabbits, squirrels, &c., are also sent in ample quantities. What are most in demand are turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks. Last year there was at this time an overstock on hand in the markets. This season the supply is good and the prices fair—not differing much from those of last year. Turkeys sell from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Geese bring from 16 to 20 cents. Chickens are from 18 to 28 cents. Ducks are from 20 to 25 cents. Prairie chickens bring from $1 50 to $1 50 per pair. Partridges sell from $1 25 to $1 75 per pair. Quails bring $1 50 per dozen. Rabbits are from 50 to 75 cents per pair. There is not a large stock of venison, but a good quality can be found at from 25 to 32 cents per pound. Of apples, potatoes, turnips, onions, celery, parsnips and other items, there is an abundance, at fair rates. Today the markets will present an animated and busy scene well worth the attention of both traders and spectators.

REBUILDING CHICAGO.

What is Being Done to Rebuild the South Division—Two Hundred and Twelve Brick and Stone Buildings in Course of Erection.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 25.

Probably there are few people in Chicago who are aware of the actual extent to which the work of permanent rebuilding has begun. The principal portion of the restoration of business structures is, of course, confined to the South Division, where the pressing needs of commerce and trade have left no choice but to begin at once and supply the buildings which the fire had swept away. With the same wonderful energy and contempt for difficult obstacles which made Chicago what she was, her business men have cleared away the ruins of their former greatness, and set vigorously about the work of reconstruction. The result in the seven weeks after the fire, Chicago has made a beginning almost incredible. The high price of building material of all kinds, the great advance in the rates of all classes of mechanical labor, the cold and unfavorable weather for out-door operations—none of these drawbacks have been allowed to interfere. To say there is a feeling of hopefulness among our burnt-out rebuilders would fail to fitly express the true state of things. There is no hopefulness about it; it is absolute certainty, as solid and unshaken as are the massive walls of the new order of structures.

So far as the progress of rebuilding has extended up to the present time, the architectural difference from Chicago as it was is strikingly noticeable. A general condition of enforced economy, together with a determination to secure massive permanency at the expense of elegant ornamentation, has brought about an almost uniform plainness. With few exceptions, the main walls are of the uncertain colored brick peculiar to this locality, the fronts of red or white pressed brick, or of the painted and "pointed" style, the trimmings of stone or iron, and the cornices chiefly of brick. This excessively plain style, however, only obtains in the buildings now under way. The leading architects are perfectly swamped with plans and details for more elaborate and pretentious structures, to be commenced early in the Spring, so that the present is hardly the time to speculate on the appearance of Chicago when rebuilt. Two hundred and twelve permanent brick and stone buildings are in course of erection in the burnt district of the South Division, covering a total street frontage of 19,715 feet, or about three and a half miles. The number of buildings on each street in the South Division is as follows:

River-street	7	Polk-street	1
South Water-street	32	Michigan-avenue	8
Lake-street	10	Wabash-avenue	17
Randolph-street	6	State-street	34
Washington-street	6	Dearborn-street	6
Madison-street	28	Clark-street	16
Monroe-street	34	LaSalle-street	4
Adams-street	1	Fifth-avenue	6
Quincy-street	1	Franklin-street	3
Jackson-street	1	Market-street	3
Van Buren-street	1	Miscellaneous	21
Harrison-street	2		
Total			212

Wrecked Whalemen on the Sugar Plantations.

The Honolulu (Hawaii) *Gazette*, in its issue of Oct. 21, says:

"In consequence of the loss of the Arctic whale-ships, business may be said to be at a standstill. The large stock of ship-chandlery, slops and dry goods intended to supply the whaling fleet, and the Fall trade which always follows their arrival, will have to remain on hand another year. The Custom-house stores are literally groaning under the weight of liquors stored therein, which now cannot be consumed. The direct loss which must accrue to the mercantile community this season must be very serious, to say nothing of the indirect loss in which all in Honolulu must more or less share.

"A considerable number of the wrecked men have engaged to work on plantations at reasonable rates of wages and advances, and more are, we understand, ready to engage. This supply of labor was much wanted by our planters, and it must tell on the amount of our next crop of sugar, so that, viewing the interests of the whole group, even from a commercial point of view, the disaster to the whaling fleet does not fall upon us with wholly unmitigated severity. It is admitted on all hands that an extended cultivation of the soil is the soundest basis of commercial prosperity.

"We are favored by the United States Consul, Mr. MATTOON, with the following paying off prices for oil, bone and ivory at his consulate.

"The prices of oil and bone, for paying off, the present season, will be as follows, viz.: Sperm whale-oil, 90 cents; Arctic whale-oil, 37 cents; Coast-oil, 35 cents; Walrus-oil, 34 cents; Whalebone, 65 cents; Ivory, 15 cents."

Postponement of the Niagara Ship Canal Convention.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 24.

The Commercial Convention, called for the purpose of considering the subject of a new ship canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which was to meet in this city on the 29th inst., has been postponed to Dec. 13. The following letter announces the change of time:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 21.

JOHN BURT, ESQ.: At the request of many friends in different parts of the country, I am directed by the Executive Committee to give notice that the Detroit Commercial Convention has been postponed from the 29th inst. to Wednesday, the 13th of December next, to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock A. M. This change is rendered necessary from the fact that many delegates who cannot attend on the former day will be so on the latter.

Yours truly,

LEWIS THOMAS, Corresponding Secretary.

The change of time is a good one. The late first set came so near our general national holiday of Thanksgiving that the coincidence would interfere materially with the attendance upon the Convention. We hope to see a large and truly representative gathering meet here upon the 13th prox. to consider this subject, certainly one of vital importance to the whole community residing in the basin of the Great Lakes.

The Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal trade has been without special feature the past week. It has ruled very dull, and no change in prices. The following is an abstract of the business of the leading carrying companies for the week ending on the 18th inst.: The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage of 143,060 tons, and for the year, 5,734,280 tons, against 4,437,082 tons to the corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 1,297,[illegible] tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 29,[illegible] tons, and for the season 965,[illegible] tons, against 519,[illegible] tons to the same date last year, showing an increase of 446,[illegible] tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 66,[illegible] tons, and for the year, 3,107,[illegible] tons, against 3,515,[illegible] tons to corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 407,911 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 68,[illegible] tons, and for the year, 1,[illegible] tons against 2,247,[illegible] tons to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 690,147 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 13,[illegible] tons, and for the year 373,[illegible] tons, against 486,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 136,[illegible] tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week were 50,[illegible] tons, and for the season 1,[illegible] tons, against 1,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 198,[illegible] tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week 21,[illegible] tons were by the canal, and for the season 692,[illegible] tons, against 735,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 40,[illegible] tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 26,[illegible] tons, and for the year 685,[illegible] tons, against 1,041,[illegible] tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 356,[illegible] tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 66,[illegible] tons, and for the year 1,[illegible] tons, against 2,[illegible] tons to same time last year, showing a decrease of [illegible] tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 18th inst. amounted to 424,[illegible] tons, and for the year to 14,077,[illegible] tons, against 14,[illegible] tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal of [illegible] tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 49,090 tons, and for the year 1,[illegible] tons, against 1,561,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of [illegible] tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was 480,[illegible] tons, and for the year 15,[illegible] tons, against 16,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of [illegible] tons. Vessels at Port Richmond are reported in rather limited supply, and freights for the week ending on the 24th inst. were slightly higher. Rockport and Portland, $[illegible]; Boston, $[illegible]; Chelsea, $[illegible]; Dighton, tow'd dis. $[illegible]; Fall River and Providence, $[illegible]; Hingham, $[illegible]; Milton, $[illegible]; Plymouth, $[illegible]; Somerset, $[illegible]; Allyn's Point, Bridgeport and Norwich, $[illegible]; New-Haven, $[illegible]; Brooklyn and New-York, $1 50; Whitehall, $[illegible]; Georgetown, $[illegible]; Washington, $[illegible]; Petersburg, $[illegible]; and Charleston, $[illegible]. Wednesday of this week is fixed for the next public sale of Scranton coal at New-York, when 100,000 tons will be offered. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has fixed its prices for December at $4 40 for lump and steamer, $4 50 for broken, $4 70 for egg, $5 for stove, and $4 40 for chestnut, on board at Hoboken.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 27.*

NEW-YORK SWINDLES.

The Sawdust Game—The Sewing-Machine Trick—The Marriage Method of Raising the Wind.

Many novel and ingenious methods of earning a subsistence without labor have lately been brought to light. The most notorious of them is what has been called the "sawdust swindle," the exposure of which has developed some very interesting and curious facts. The originators of this scheme have for the past few years flooded the country with circulars offering counterfeit bills at a very low price. After forwarding the purchase money as requested, all the applicants receive are small, neat wooden boxes which contain small pieces of cast-iron wrapped in shavings or imbedded in sawdust. When the dupes write and ask for an explanation, they receive a mysteriously worded circular, headed "caution," informing them that the Police have obtained a clue and are on the track, and that the box containing the iron and sawdust is merely a "blind," and the dupe is earnestly requested to keep "dark" for a time to save himself, and when the thing has blown over, the real counterfeits will be duly forwarded. This is a trick, of course, and is only resorted to by the swindlers to keep their victims quiet while they ensnare others in the same fold.

JAMES FISHER and CHARLES HINCKLEY, who carried on a very extensive trade at No. 20 Nassau-street, cleared thousands of dollars from country dupes by this sawdust swindle. They traded under the names of Fisher & Co., King & Son, Owen Bros., &c. They occupied five rooms on the top floor of the premises. They started in September, 1870, and when ready they advertised for good penmen to write addresses at $1 per thousand. They charged ten young men, chiefly new arrivals from Europe. These young men were locked up in one room, and supplied with envelopes and bundles of letters. Each man wrote, on an average, 800 addresses per day, and was kept at work for five months. During these five months 195,000 circulars were mailed all over the country, offering to supply counterfeit money. In one room were nine young girls folding circulars, inclosing them, and stamping the envelopes. These girls earned about $5 per week each. They were also locked in a room where no one but the principals ever entered. In a small room was secreted the packer. He inclosed the iron chips and sawdust, and sent the boxes off by express. He received $10 per week for his labor.

Next came the shop-walker, who was kept constantly posted outside, in the passage, ready to pump any person who came to inquire for the firm. Outside the sanctuary of the two principals was a small office, into which were ushered all the knaves who wanted to purchase this counterfeit money. A clerk would receive all the money he could obtain from his visitors, and, under the pretence that the demand was greater than the manufactory could supply, would state that he could not then give the counterfeits, but would send them by express. He would vary this excuse by saying that the Police were watching every person who left the premises, and that it would not be safe for him to carry any notes away. Many applicants were thus frightened, and never had the courage to venture near the place again, and lost their deposits. This clerk would sometimes show a few new genuine bills drawn from a safe, and swear they were counterfeits, and such as would be sent to the purchasers. The daily receipts averaged $1,200, mostly by express. The total daily expenditure, including printing, stationery, and labor of the whole gang, did not exceed $300, leaving a profit to divide between the two men—FISHER and HINCKLEY—of $900 daily, and this immense swindle had been carried on for five months, when Capt. PETTY made a raid upon the establishment. FISHER and HINCKLEY, however, got clear, and started again in Cedar-street. After making many thousands of dollars they stopped the trade, and one of them, under an assumed name, is often seen among the bears in Wall-street.

In the thousands of letters bought up by FISHER & CO., some curious illustrations of fraud are presented. The Gem Family Sewing-machine swindle, Messrs. CATELY & CO. of Fulton-street, supplied some 30,000 letters from dupes who had been defrauded. This machine was made of cast-iron, and turned by a small hand wheel. It would sew two pieces of the finest fabric together, but anything coarser would demolish the whole machine and render it useless. Clergymen, agents and schoolmistresses were terribly victimized over this affair, and CATELY BROS. realized some $30,000 before they closed their store. FISHER & CO. bought 40,000 letters from a Miss WILLSON, of Brooklyn, who advertised to supply every young man or woman with the date of their marriage and description of their future partner for life. Miss WILLSON received in nearly every one of these 40,000 letters a fifty-cent stamp, and no evidence was given by perusing the letters that she ever sent a single reply. Indeed so great was the harvest that some fifty or sixty of the letters had never been opened by her, and still contained the fifty-cent stamp, which fell as a perquisite to the fortunate clerk who happened to find it. From Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of Williamsburgh, who advertised a "certain cure for consumption," and received in each reply a three-cent stamp and twenty-five cents in currency, were bought two large sacks of letters.

Next, we come to a company styling themselves NOYD & CO., of Wall-street, who advertised two beautiful steel engravings of distinguished persons mailed free on receipt of one dollar. These fellows received some twenty thousand replies, with dollars included, and sent in return two ten-cent stamps of the period. FISHER & CO. also bought up letters addressed to quack doctors, dealers in obscene prints, &c., also letters from lottery keepers, fortune-tellers, and also some thousands from WAGNER & CO., of Marshall, Michigan, whose advertisements are now seen in many New-York weeklies.

The Residence Senator Banks is Erecting in Albany.

From the Albany Times, Nov. 28.

Hon. A. BLEECKER BANKS is erecting an elegant new residence on State-street, above Dove: three-story, basement, and mansard roof, with centre pavilion, brown-stone front, hard-wood finish throughout. The principal story is to be finished in a manner equaled by very few houses in this city. In front will be a vestibule some ten feet deep, with an elegant Minton tile floor. The outer doors will be of walnut, heavily moulded and carved, folding into a recess, so as to form side-panels. The ceilings are deeply paneled in French and American walnut, with carved pendants. The inner doors are of fine finish, with enameled glass of new and unique design. In the hall, which is over nine feet wide, the front part is divided into a sort of saloon, separated from the stairs and rear part by coupled segment arches springing from a corbels on the walls, and in the centre from polished walnut shaft, with carved cap; the base of this shaft being an elegant newel, heavily moulded and carved from French and American walnut. This hall has a heavily paneled wainscoting within panels of French and American walnut, and polished freize board, heavy capping extending on all sides and up the stairs. Entering through the first door we are in a suite of three elegant rooms 25 feet wide and 30 feet deep; ceilings over 14 feet. The front and back parlor are divided by a triple arch springing on each side from coupled columns, carved caps, shafts of polished walnut with pedestals, &c.; middle arches terminating on pendants; with ornamented spandrils and keystones. The ceilings of these two rooms have a rich coved cornice—pierced to a rich pattern with enriched moulding—and patera on ceiling. The ceilings are paneled with pendants in corners and centres. The wood-work of these rooms will be walnut, including mantels. Architraves, with shafts and carved caps on either side, and in the centre medallion roll over doors and windows. The dining-room will be the finest in the house; the ceiling being somewhat after the Elizabethan type—being paneled in walnut, French and American with thirty elaborately carved pendants and cornices of walnut. The wainscoting will be similar to that in the hall, with the exception that the frieze will contain Minton tile in a blue and gold pattern. The chimney breast will be ornamented with walnut and tile mantle with tile inout, and over the same pilasters with heavy carved caps, forming a frame for an elegant picture. The remaining stories will be finished respectively in chestnut, oak and pine, varnished.

Meeting of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, Nov. 25.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Neil House yesterday afternoon. The first portion of the meeting was devoted to settling up the business of last campaign, after which a general talk was had of the situation of the Democratic Party in Ohio. Some of the members manifested a desire to take a decided "new departure," so as to take advantage of the breaks in the party that have occurred in New-York on account of the exposure of the Tammany Ring, as these exposures had caused a great many Democrats to believe that there was much corruption existing in the Democratic Party, and that the present is a good opportunity to join some progressive party. On the other hand, there were many Republicans who had become dissatisfied with their own party and only wanted an opportunity to leave it and join the Democratic Party, if it would only assume a different rôle, and become progressive. These gentlemen were prepared for activity at once. Other members thought it was best to do nothing hastily before a meeting was held to determine upon some plan of action. Senator THURMAN resigned his position as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and Hon. M. A. DOUGHERTY was appointed his successor. The Committee adjourned to meet on the 22d of February in this city. The meeting was anything but satisfactory to those present, some of the members declaring they would not meet with the Committee again.

THE INDIANA OUTRAGES.

Visit to the Wounded Girls of the Funke Family—Their Present Condition—More About the Lynching of Jim Taylor—Accused Declared Innocent.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

CHARLESTOWN, Ind., Nov. 21.

Availing myself of the opportunity to visit the scene of the murder, I accepted the kind invitation of Dr. COMBS, this morning, and visited with him his patients, the PARKER girls, who, strange as it may seem, are still alive and able to converse intelligibly. They are at the house where their father, mother and youngest brother were killed, and as carefully cared for as kind friends and near relatives possibly can. They each occupy a long bed in opposite corners of the room, and can see and converse with each other if they wish. Neither seems to realize that they are in much danger. When he reached the house, HELEN, the youngest, aged fourteen years, was stealing up to bed and waiting, though her injuries are by far the worst, and all physicians who have examined her have said she has no expectation and look for her death at any moment. Her skull received several blows of the ax when each pole and blade, crashing in like an egg shell. A portion of the skull over the left eye is gone, and the brain protrudes from the opening as large as a common teacup. Her pulse is very feeble, and little today at pain in their heads. Even now, the shock of so many distinct deaths is entirely rational, and talks freely. I saw the hatchet-marks removed from her head by the operation, revealing the skull in as terrible a condition as that of her sister.

There is certainly a possibility that either can recover. Mentally, she seems are so far the best, as a skillful examination has revealed the fact that the thin membrane is not broken, and consequently no brain has escaped, though a shocking blow with the blade of the ax made a nasty displacement of the skull. In all probability, however, both will die within the twenty days. Geo. Parker, the eldest girl, was the only survivor, with no numerical wounds, but some little fever. EVELINE's pulse is and quite regular.

The only survivor of the family, besides the injured ones, is a son, who had married but a few days before, and was still living at the house of his father-in-law. Had himself and wife been at home and occupied the apartments he usually did, they would most likely have shared the same common fate.

In company with a neighbor I visited the den of Sandy Taylor, but a trifle over a mile from the Parker house. The property, a substantial old house of four rooms, was in the charge of a negro family. Mrs. Taylor, who is spoken of as the wife of Sandy Taylor, and who is generally so by husband, had disappeared. On entering the house, I found the floors of both upper and lower rooms strewn with seeds a foot deep, or almost every conceivable description, some of them of a nature that warrants the conclusion that they were not only stolen, but that the thieves had a general depot for stolen goods. Among the goods that I particularly examined was a set of genuine solid silver table-spoons and forks, as elegant manufacture as sweet and caps, entirely new, with buttons cut off, and costing not less than $60 in original cost. Also a piece of bedding, entirely new, which cost, at a large dry-goods store in silk, linen-ticking that could not have cost less than $6 at wholesale. Yards of unmade goods, consisting of water-proof ladies' cloth, lace, flannels, and such goods as second class clothing shoddies in considerable quantities. Nine vases, fine as would fill a parlor mantel, and all unbroken, but had an unusual number of accidents at heavy mass. There were also strewn on the floor letters from Cincinnati and Philadelphia wholesale business men to others in relation to business partly dating back to 1867; also private letters, evidently from white people, showing that old man TAYLOR has carried on a kind of Fence of Peace and Plunder, the authorities taking possession of the property, these were all singly packed in boxes, and kept in the second story, and hid from observation as much as possible. TAYLOR has a son-in-law and daughter in Chicago, who just before the Chicago fire, dated a letter from near Ro. to Sandy Clark-street, and now, and then, every week, sent a box of goods to TAYLOR, who at years sent boxes supposed to contain goods to his son-in-law. The last sent here to TAYLOR was seized by the officer, and contained, besides children's under-wear, an elegant lace robe, the combined value of which was then, and is, from $50 to $60 (complete) of clothes. That TAYLOR, DAVIS and JOHNSON are the persons who perpetrated this horrible crime, I have not the least doubt; neither do I think that one man is fifty in Charlestown, nor anywhere in the vicinity of the murder, has the slightest doubt of their guilt, though I find some persons, who may have removed from this town, who have the shameless hardihood to express doubts of the case, who express doubts of their guilt, and still think it a "put up job" on the men lynched. I am satisfied, furthermore, that no man who did the lynching are composed of the very best citizens in the county.

MRS. O'LEARY'S COW.

Attempt to get at the Truth as to the Origin of the Chicago Fire—Statement of Neighbors.

An investigation is being made by the Chicago Board of Police and Fire Commissioners into the origin of the great fire in that city. From the published reports of the testimony we take the following:

Mrs. CATHERINE O'LEARY was called. She was in bed when the fire broke out; she had a husband and five children; she owned six cows and a lot of stuff, and she only saved a calf which, however, afterward died from its injuries; two men came and woke her husband; and afterward she was taken out of bed and told the house was on fire; he got his children in the street, and then threw water on his little house until after one o'clock in the morning; he didn't see any engines for a little while; one fireman, with a stream, asked him if he was insured, and he said "No," and the water was taken away from his house; he could not tell what time the engines arrived; water was thrown on his house by the engines; they had enough to do nearly; didn't see; he did not know how the fire started; he had no knowledge of it; "if he was to be hanged for it he couldn't tell; he didn't cause any more to Adams-street than the women kept to bed about eight o'clock, and he followed her half an hour afterward; he was asleep when SULLIVAN woke him; he would have saved a new; with doors of the barn were open—the alley door and the one on the south side of the building; the latter was nailed back, so that it could not be shut; on the right hand side of the barn, going north, there were some shavings and wood, and in a corner sawdust was spread; there was also sometimes sprinkled shavings in the barn for his horse to stand on; he brought the shavings in their dwellings; the wind was very high, and the fire spread very rapidly.

CATHARINE MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 297 DeKoven-street, testified that she had lived in the rear part of O'LEARY's house, but did not reside there now; she knew nothing about the origin of the fire; some one cried out "Fire," and she looked around the side of the house and saw O'LEARY's barn was burning, and the rear part of Mr. DALTON's house just ignited; there were five young men and two young women at her house that night; a "greenhorn" cousin of hers had just arrived from Ireland, and her friends and cousins came in to see him; her husband played two tunes on his fiddle, and one of the women danced a "Scotch" and another a polka; there was all the dancing that was done; nine of the company went out once or twice during the evening, and brought in half a gallon of beer; they didn't eat anything, and she did also cook anything; she went near the stove "before God this day, she didn't cook anything; the company was in the house all the time; she knew Mrs. O'LEARY, and assisted in saving the house from being destroyed; boys could go into the alley back of the barn, as there was nothing to prevent them; she did not notice any engines when she went in back where the fire was; but a few minutes afterward there was a steamer at the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets; she could not tell exactly how long a time elapsed between the discovery of the fire and the arrival of the engines; but she thought about ten minutes; she did not know whether Mrs. O'LEARY waited the number of milking her cows at market; the land in the rear of the house, and the barn could have been turned upside down and she would not have known it; Mr. O'LEARY generally did the milking about eight o'clock; the barn was about forty feet from the house; none of the company went out to get milk; the party, she never had such a thing in the house.

THE HERMIT OF SALINE.

Something Further About His History.—Cause of His Duel With a Rival.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Bulletin* publishes the following letter, explaining that it was addressed to its Saline County correspondent:

ELKTON, TODD COUNTY, Mo., Nov. 15, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of recent date, addressed to J. E. REEVES, has come to hand. My father has been dead for twelve years, but conversing the letter was sent him, by some one unknown of the back, I took the liberty of opening it. This is probable that your correspondent that the hermit whom you describe was FRANKLIN ELLIOTT. To correct, though there are no means of ascertaining positively.

I was quite a small child at the time—some twenty-one or five years since. I believe the circumstances of which I will speak took place, and remember very well the excitement they created in a quiet country town, and in a neighborhood of planters among whom young ELLIOTT was well known and a general favorite. I have also frequently, afterward, heard my father who knew him at several of him speak of the circumstances of which I also passed into one of the traditions of the country.

CHARLES ELLIOTT was of one of the oldest families of Fairfax County, Virginia. While he was yet a child, his father, a local politician of some prominence, removed to Daviess County, then on the extreme western frontier, where, in time, laid his bones. He was wealthy, and, by good management, his son, CHARLES, increased the number of his negroes, stock and land. To him the only child born was FRANKLIN. The boy showed a greater aptitude for intellectual pursuits than was common to the fox-hunting country gentry of the neighborhood, and his taste was gratified. He was kept at school constantly. While in his teens he went to an Eastern college, his father, at that time a member of the State Senate, died suddenly of apoplexy. The son did not return to college, but at once assumed the management of the plantation.

In Elkton lived a young lady, whose name I will not mention, as some of her relatives still reside in the county. She was the daughter of a man who ostensibly kept a store, but was strongly suspected of slave-trading, i. e., buying slaves for the New-Orleans and other large markets, and was looked upon with the disfavor attaching to his class. She is represented as having been beautiful, and, in a measure, accomplished, but with the inherent vulgarity of plebeian blood. Young ELLIOTT unfortunately fell under her enamored, and, quite the remonstrances of friends, paid his court, and became engaged to be married to her. At this time he was actually engaged in canvassing the county as the Whig candidate for the Legislature, and the marriage was to take place soon after. After a close contest he was elected, but shortly after, in some manner, as was generally supposed, he obtained a knowledge of the infidelity of his affianced. A young man named BAILEY was with her enough to cause scandal, and it is thought this came to ELLIOTT's ears. At any rate, he suddenly appeared, and shortly after engaged in a quarrel with BAILEY over a trifling matter, and struck him in the face, received and accepted a challenge, and shot him dead.

Then there were rumors of another cause for the quarrel, and of a vengeance consummated, and of a stormy scene between ELLIOTT and his betrothed. Be the truth of this as it may, he abruptly resigned his seat in the Legislature, and soon after went to Europe and was gone for a year or two. On his return he appeared much older, and was cold and stern, even to his old familiar friends. He secluded himself with his books, and rarely appeared save with his dog and gun. After a few months he disappeared without explanation. His overseer, a man named MURR, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his master, but there was no proof against him, and he was released. Nothing was ever definitely known of his fate, until your letter seemed to throw some light on it. In the neighborhood your letter has created great interest and much comment, and the general belief is that the dead hermit was FRANKLIN ELLIOTT. On his death, he left no will, and had no direct heir, the property reverted to some distant relatives in Virginia. It was afterward sold, and is now, I believe, owned by a Mr. JOY.

I remain, &c., yours, very truly,

THOMAS N. REEVES.

Vagaries of a Massachusetts Woman.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 25.

The visit of the Grand Duke of Russia seems to have upset the reason of a certain lady residing in Massachusetts. Yesterday the County Court received a letter from her, addressed "To Lord George Jorabine Astroy, or if absent, the Presiding Judges about the counties of Missouri, St. Louis." The letter is postmarked Cambridgeport, Mass., and the writer claims that she is "heiress to the continent of America, as the great-great-great-granddaughter of Emperor George Vaughn, grandson of ALEXANDER Third of Russia, who owned every foot of land in America, inheriting it from his mother, Lady Elizabeth Suarrow." She claims that her inheritance has been stolen; that the country was loaned temporarily as a republic; that 47,000 horses and 37,000 cows were stolen at Portsmouth, N. H.; that all her brothers and sisters were murdered; that two years ago her father was murdered at the age of ninety-three. She asks the county Justices to espouse her cause and see that justice is done her. She writes a good hand, and signs herself "HANNAH M. PARKER, Empress of America."

The Grand Jury and the Ring Frauds—An Application for the Extension of the Present Term.

The Grand Jury was actively engaged yesterday in the consideration of the various matters affecting the City administration recently adverted to in the charge of Judge BARNARD, particularly the alleged frauds in connection with the new Harlem Court-house. The TIMES has already published a statement detailing the amounts passed for the completion of this building and the cost of the work actually accomplished. The present term of the Grand Jury being now drawing to a close, it was not supposed that they would be able to determine all the questions arising out of the late Municipal frauds, and it was resolved to make application for an extension of the term. Accordingly the Jury entered Court yesterday morning, immediately after the decision in the Boulds and Haenty case, and the foreman, addressing Recorder Hackett, said: In compliance with your last charge we took up the cases referred to, and commenced in that branch of the cases recommended by Mr. O'CONOR, agreeably to your Honor's suggestion. We are now at that investigation, but we are aware the usual term of the Grand Jury is drawing to a close, but we feel that we are probable to go into a long investigation, unless the term of service is extended, for we could not complete the examination within a month. Judge BEDFORD said he would look into the law, and if it gave him power to extend the term he would certainly do so.

The Remains of the Miners Recognized.

Rumors were current, yesterday, outside of the City Hall, that the Mayor had stated to one of his friends that he should resign in a short time, and that his resignation was only dependent on a certain contingency. The Mayor himself, however, denied that he had any intention of resigning.

The Conversion of Sandmann—The Mayor to Speak Denied.

The order of mandamus against the Board of Canvassers to compel them to count the votes cast for Alderman and Assistant Alderman, came up before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for final settlement. The return was that the writ had been complied with. Messrs. CLINTON and LEWERICE, who appeared on behalf of the relator, Mr. CONOVER, while not objecting to the mandamus, did object to portions of the affidavits made by Messrs. COMAN and HARDY, being made a part of the record.

Judge BRADY, after recapitulating the application for the mandamus and the motion of the Corporation Counsel to quash it, ordered that the said motion to quash said writ of mandamus be and the same is hereby denied.

It was agreed that the matter would be carried to the Court of Appeals, to be argued, if practicable, at the January Term; unless it should be previously decided on some technical point which Board is entitled to act.

Fisk's Mandamus.

As already noticed in the TIMES, Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, counsel for Mrs. MANSFIELD, served notice of exception to the session of FISK, Jr., furnished on the order of arrest granted in favor of Mrs. MANSFIELD. In pursuance of notice of justification. FISK's sureties, BENJAMIN W. BLANCHARD and CHARLES ROBINSON, appeared in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to testify as to their property. Mr. BLANCHARD was examined as considerable length, and testified that he was worth $100,000 the most portion of which was in St. Anthony's Nose Suspension Bridge stock, the rest real estate owned by him being a stable on Forty-fourth-street. The examination will be continued.

Death from Whisky.

Notice was sent to Coroner HERRMAN, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of THOS. VAUGHAN, aged one year and ten months, who died at No. 320 East Forty-first-street, under somewhat singular convulsions. It appeared that a visitor at the house had given the child a few drops of whisky, which produced convulsions and resulted in death before a physician could arrive.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	100 Erie	20½
1,000 do.	111¾	100 do. bet. call.	20½
15,000 U.S. 5-20s, '65, c.	113½	100 Mich. Cen.	115
50,000 U.S. 5-20s, '67, c.	114½	100 Pacific Mail	42½
10,000 U.S. 5s, '71-80, C.	109½	100 do. bet. call.	42½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	82	200 do.	42½
2,000 do.	82½	100 Pacific Express	95½
19,000 S. Car. 6s, n.	66½	100 Mil. Coal Co.	25½
Jan. and July.	38	70 Penn. Coal Co.	225
10,000 do.	37½	100 Cen. Coal of Md.	44½
21,000 do.	37½	200 Quick. Mining Co.	20½
20,000 do.	37½	200 Satinpoa Prefd.	1½
10,000 do.	37½	100 W. Un. Tel. bet. call.	67½
15,000 S. Car. 6s, c.	37½	100 do.	67½
April and Oct.	34	100 U. S. Express	68½
8,000 Mo. 6s, '72	79½	200 Adams Express	68½
1,000 Va. 6s, Con.	64½	100 do.	68½
12,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '77	103	10 N.Y. Cen. & Hud. R.	97½
1,000 Harlem 1st	102	1500 N.Y. C. & H. Cth.	97½
3,000 Alb. & Susq. 6s	111	100 L. S. & M. S. bk.	118½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d	87	100 L. S. & M. So. bk.	118½
24,000 M. S. & N. I. 1st	105½	300 do.	118½
3,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st	91	100 Union Pacific R.	24½
1,000 U. P. R. Lds. bs.	79½	100 do.	24½
2,000 do.	79½	500 Clevel. & Pitts. R.	126
2,000 do.	79	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	81½
500 Illinois Cen. bs.	104	100 do.	81½
1,000 Ind. & Cin. bs.	90	100 do.	81½
5,000 Chi. & N.W. 6s	78	200 do. bet. call.	81
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 6s, s.	78	200 C. & N.W. Pref.	87
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st,	68	200 do.	90
St. Louis Div.	67	300 C. & R. I. & Pac.	116½
23,000 Cin. C. & I. 1st	57	100 C. & R. I. & Pac. bt.	116½
2,000 do.	56½	400 Mil. & St. Paul R.	54½
10,000 Col. C. & I. C.	72	100 P. Ft. W. & C. R.	86
1,000 Chi. & Chic. 1st	102½	200 Boston, H. & E. R.	8½
4,000 do.	102	100 do. bet. call.	8½
5,000 Chi. & Chic. 2d	81½	10 Norwich & Worc. R.	90
2,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	102½	15 Ohio & Miss. R.	34½
1,000 Chi. & Mil. 7s, s.	90	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	19½
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st	104½	200 do.	19½
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st	94		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	100 Erie	20½
10,000 U.S. 5-20s C. '65	111½	200 do. bet. call.	20½
20,000 U.S. 5-20s C. '67	114½	100 Mich. Cen.	115
4,000 U.S. 5-20s C. '68	114½	300 L. S. & M. So.	118½
10,000 U.S. 5s, coup.	111½	100 do.	118½
15,000 S. Car. 6s, n.	38	700 do.	37½
Jan. & July.	38	100 do.	37½
5,000 do.	37½	100 P. S. & M. S. Co.	37½
2,000 do.	37½	100 do.	37½
10,000 Mo. 6s, '72	79½	100 do.	37½
5,000 U. S. 6-20 C. '67	114½	100 P. S. & M. S. Co.	37½
4,000 U. S. 6-20 C. '68	114½	200 do.	38
18,000 U. S. 5s, coup.	111½	200 Un. Pac.	24½
15,000 S. Car. 6s, n.	38	200 do. bet. call.	24½
Jan. & July.	38	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	125
4,000 do.	38	84 C. C. C. & Ind.	80½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	91	100 Chi. & N. W.	81½
8,000 Con. Pac. G. B.	103½	500 do.	80½
2,000 U. Pac. 7s L.G.B.	79½	200 do. bet. call.	80½
200 Cen. Coal of Md.	42½	100 C. & R. I. & Pac.	116½
400 Quick. Min. Co.	20½	100 N. J. Cen. bet. call.	111½
200 W. Un. Tel.	67½	200 Chi. & R.	81½
100 do. bet. call.	67½	100 do.	81½
100 Pacific Mail	42½	500 Mil. & St. Paul	54½
200 do. bet. call.	42½	40 do.	54
100 Adams Express	68½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77
100 do.	68½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	68½
150 United States Ex.	84½	100 Chi. & Alton	117
100 do.	84½	200 C., C. & Ind. C.	18½
200 N. F. O. & H.	9½	20 Q. & Mass. Pf. b.	78½
200 Harlem, bet. call.	118½	100 R., H. & E. b.	8½

TUESDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The Gold sales fell this forenoon from 111½@110¾ to 110¾ ⅌ cent. The Treasury was not able to buy the $1,000,000 (or any part of it) United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at noon, within the current price of Gold. The offers to sell amounted to $2,950,000 at 110.74@111.05 ⅌ cent. The Department at Washington has audited $6,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, called in for redemption, and sent forward for audit and payment, and the Gold Checks for this sum will be here in the morning, payable to the Bankers who had the Bonds in charge for Foreign and Domestic account. Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., VON HOFFMAN, BELMONT, the WARDS, (for BARING BROTHERS,) BALTZER & TAERS, SELIGMAN, SPEYER, Bank of Commerce, and VERMILYE, are the principal recipients of the Gold, the whole amount of which, in Certificates upon the Treasury, will go into the Bank accounts of these parties, although it is believed that the sales of the Gold have been in a large measure anticipated. The operation releases the use of $6,000,000 from the Treasury, and we understand that above $3,000,000 additional will come forward before the close of the present or early in the next week.

The Money market, which was disposed to closeness at 7 ⅌ cent. among the Stock Brokers, eased up in the Afternoon, and in some quarters demand loans were offered under 7 ⅌ cent. rate. The feeling generally improved on the rumor, subsequently confirmed, that the Treasury would pay out $6,000,000 Gold to-morrow.

The Exchange market dragged at 108½@109 ⅌ cent., notwithstanding the impression that a good many of the redeemed United States 5-20s will soon have to be remitted for. The reason for this seeming inconsistency is that a number of the Bankers interested in these Bonds have already provided the Exchange against their collection, and even if this were not so, there is a supply of Exchange in early prospect from the increased Cotton exports and from certain new American negotiations abroad which affords remitters the assurance that rates are not likely to advance this side the New Year. Private telegrams from London advise that Messrs. JUNIUS S. MORGAN & Co. have borrowed $5,000,000 for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the debentures of one of their leased lines, the Philadelphia and Erie Road, and report is that the offers in this negotiation amounted to $12,500,000, or two and a half told the sum required.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were quiet, and prices for the 5-20s barely steady on the weaker feeling in Gold. The Southern State Bonds advanced to 38, but fell back to 37½ ⅌ cent. on the South Carolinas. The First Mortgages of the Union Pacific sold at 91 ⅌ cent., while the Centrals continued firm at 109½ ⅌ cent. The Railway Shares suffered from the rumors of tight Money at 7 ⅌ cent., and the market looked bearish until after 3 o'clock, when an improved tone was given to the dealings in the Hall of the Exchange, by the change in the offerings of Money at the close of the day. There was nothing of interest in the Miscellaneous Shares. There was less doing in Quicksilver Company, and a little more activity in Pacific Mail.

A rumor in one of the morning papers that the Union Pacific Company contemplate a further issue of Stock caused the price to fall to 26½ ⅌ cent., but it being ascertained that there was not the slightest foundation for the story, the price recovered to 27 ⅌ cent.

At the close of the day the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The general market had a firmer look:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 28.	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114¾
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92	92
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87½	87½
Reading	113¾	113¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¾
North-west Common	61½	60¾
North-west Preferred	80½	80¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
St. Paul Preferred	78	78
St. Paul Common	54½	54½
Ohio and Mississippi	41½	41½
Toledo and Wabash	68½	68½
Western Telegraph	67½	67½
Erie	30½	30½
Union Pacific	27	27½
Lake Shore, Ex. Scrip	88½	88½
Lake Shore Scrip	82½	82½

The Railroad dealings at the very close were strong and active.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

Gold receipts	$870,017 02
Gold payments	152,234 00
Gold balance	66,378,912 40
Currency receipts	208,420 25
Currency payments	541,814 77
Currency balance	7,725,202 23
Customs	365,000 00

The following prices were made at the close of business for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6's coup. reg., '81	115½	6-20 coup. c. 1, '66	113½
6's coup. reg., '81	117½	5-20 reg., '67	113½
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '67	114
5-20 coup., '62	111½	5-20 reg., '68	114½

5-20 coup., '68	114½	5-20 coup., '68	114½
5-20 reg., '64	111½	Green'b'k, '65	109½
5-20 coup., '64	111½	Green'b'k, '66	109½
5-20 reg., '65	113½	6's cent. coup., '81	114½
5-20 coup., '65	113½	6's cent. coup., '67	114½

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal	124½	Quicksilver Pref.	31
Pennsylvania Coal	217	Mariposa Mining	1½
Maryland Coal Co.	24½	Mariposa Pref.	1½
American Coal	25	Mariposa Trust Ctfs.	1½
Spring Mountain Coal	64	Boston Water Power	11
Canton Co., Bal.	65½	Adams Express	68½
N. J. Land Imprv'n Co.	71	Wells, Fargo Express	67½
Consol. Coal of Md.	44	American M. U. Ex.	50½
Cumb. Coal and Iron	40	United States Ex.	84½
Western Union Tel.	67½	Pacific Mail S.	42½
Quicksilver Mining	28		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		100
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy		124
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58¾
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	59½	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Northern Central	36½	36¾
Lehigh Navigation	36½	36¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	99½	99

Attention is called to the advertisement in a succeeding column of Messrs. TURNER & Co., of the St. Joseph and Denver 8 per Cent. (Gold Interest) Land Grant Bond. The price is now fixed at 97½ per cent. and accrued interest.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,049,847.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Nov. 25, 1871.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds for solid and permanent investments, are evinced by the fact that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at.....115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at.....109½
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling at.94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New-York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reason why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reason why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reason why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio Bond go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost today.....$94 40
$500, which cost today.....471 97
$1,000, which cost today.....943 95

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now offering the $30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency. With their security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash prices. Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $6,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS OF APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SCUTTER & CO.,
NO. 40 WILLIAM-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1871.

☞ SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon, Dec. 12, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of the Company to the undersigned Trustees, in conformity with the provisions of the Indenture of April 1, 1866. The bids will be opened Dec. 12, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF HAYDEN & FOOTE,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., New-York, Nov. 28, 1871.

☞ WE PAY AS OR COUNTER, THE SUBJOINED PRICES for the Bonds and Stocks specified, as indicated by the "Gold Exchange Register."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Breadstuffs, bbls.	24,[illegible]	Hides, bales	[illegible]
Breadstuffs, sacks	20,[illegible]	Leather, sides	12,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Hemp, bales	5,[illegible]
Copper, pigs	227	Oil-Cake, pkgs	271
Provisions, pkgs	1,[illegible]	Oil-cake, sacks	1,[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	1,[illegible]	Linseed, pkgs	1,[illegible]
Beef, tierces	1,[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	1,[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	301,171	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	18,[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	4,[illegible]
Oats, bushels	141,114	Cheese, pkgs	12,[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs	1,[illegible]
Malt, bushels	22,000	Tobacco, bags	450
Barley, bushels	27,[illegible]	Tobacco, hogsheads	1,[illegible]
Broom corn, bbls.	1,[illegible]	Sugar, hhds.	1,[illegible]
Broom corn, bales	1,[illegible]	Sugar, bbls.	1,[illegible]
Oil-cake, bbls.	200	Molasses, hhds. & c.	272
Oil-cake, sacks	1,[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, hhds.	[illegible]
Wool, bales	412		

The subject of commerce since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871, and following:

By the steamer Leake, for Liverpool—[illegible] bags Cotton, 2,[illegible] bags Cotton, 2,[illegible] bags Wheat, [illegible] bags Flour, [illegible] bags Apples, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 6 cases Silks, 2 cases Satins, 37 bales Leather, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bbls. Apples, [illegible] bbls. Pitch, [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] bbls. Rosin

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—Mr. John E. Owens.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—PARIS—Miss Ada Grey.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe,)—Mlle. Aimée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinee at 2½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—CATARINA AND BACCHUS—Miss Annie Lonsdale.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATRE.—FARCE and MINSTRELSY—Miss Lanette Barnard and Mr. Eph. Horn. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 1½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unflagging energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Gen. Grant's Victories of Peace.

All large communities are very ungrateful. Republics have become proverbial for their forgetfulness of public services. This country is undoubtedly specially given to the vice of ingratitude toward her great men, at least during their lives. At this remote period, WASHINGTON stands in a halo of glory, but while he was President, nothing could exceed the bitterness of the calumnies poured out upon him. Every possible scandal against his private and public life, every form of vulgar gossip and base insinuation was used against him. All our public men, during their active service, have passed through this ordeal. The intensity of party-spirit was perhaps greater at the formation of the Government than now, and calumniation was more unscrupulous. Still, through every new term of the Presidency, the incumbent, or the aspirant to it, has been exposed to this biting storm of scandal and calumny. It seems to historical students that the old and new Democratic Party always had a peculiar proclivity to personal gossip against our great men, if of the opposite side. WASHINGTON, the two ADAMS', Gen. HARRISON, Gen. TAYLOR, CLAY, WEBSTER, LINCOLN, and above all Gen. GRANT, have each and all been the mark for unceasing vituperation and the bitterest personal calumny. Democracy has in fact become mainly now an organization for scandal. Nothing that President GRANT can do, will satisfy the gossip mongers; if he speaks, he is foolish; if he keeps silent, he is stupid. If he defends the honor of the country, he is driven by his old "thirst for blood;" if he seeks peace, he is pusillanimous.

There has been endless scandal among the Democrats about "the presents" made to him. We are not aware that during his Presidency he has received gifts, but if he has done so, no man deserves them better. Let our readers go back in mind to 1863 and 1864. Let them remember the almost utter weakness of the national cause till the great blows of Donaldson, Vicksburg and Lookout Mountain turned the tide. Let them recall the long and bloody struggle of the Wilderness, with the best General and the best army the rebels ever had, and the final glorious triumph of our cause, and then say if all the honors and rewards a great nation could bestow on her greatest son would have been in the least beyond his deserts. Compare the petty gifts made to Gen. GRANT by the grateful citizens of the country he had done most to save, with the immense rewards and emoluments heaped on the Duke of WELLINGTON, for services not so vital to his country and not more brilliant. There is something pitiful and mean in this counting the dollars which have been given by men, grateful and admiring, to the best General of the Republic, who had stood between us and ruin. The services which Gen. GRANT has rendered this nation can never be repaid, and all this trumpery gossip about his presents is a mere outburst of party spleen.

We admit, indeed, that something of the halo which surrounded the great chieftain's head during the fiery days of battle and siege, has faded. He had a position at the close of the war which no Presidency could enchance. We all expected too much from him in his civil administration. We all ardently hoped that to the martial crown which he had won by such noble services he would add the more peaceful wreath gained by greater victories in peace. We felt that President GRANT, above all, was fitted to redeem this Government from its one great curse, of filling offices with professional politicians, and that he could at length inaugurate the great reform of a change in the civil service. He undoubtedly began his Administration hoping to accomplish this. His first appointments were made outside of the party hacks. But one man cannot reform a whole system, however determined he may be. Congress did not support him in his efforts. He was badgered by members applying for constituents. There were thousands of offices to be filled. No impartial Board to determine applications had been formed. Congress and the country left the President to get out of his difficulty as he could. And the result was precisely what was to be expected. The President fell back on the old system, and appointed persons to office on the recommendation of members of the House and the Senate.

The old methods of filling the Civil Service were resumed, and the Government of the country was carried on, as before, by men chosen not for fitness, but because they had performed certain party services, or were favorites of certain members of Congress. Everything fell back into its old vicious rut. This was hardly to be avoided. The President was either compelled to fall out with his party and Congress, and create a second Johnsonian administration, and start himself a new mode of filling offices, or he must go in the old track. There is no middle ground. Either there must be an impartial Commission to examine applicants, and they must be chosen or rejected for qualifications, or the members of Congress and others must recommend to the President, and he must follow their advice. It was perhaps too much to expect the President to inaugurate this great Reform, single-handed. It would have involved four years of incessant warfare with Congress, and a split in the Republican Party. Following thus in the track of other Presidents, we are quite ready to admit that, like them, Gen. GRANT has made a few unsuitable appointments. He has not apparently always shown the discernment in choosing his civil subordinates that he did with his military. The field is too large. He must trust to others. But even in this, he has made fewer mistakes than have our previous Presidents.

In the coming Administration, if he is called upon to guide it, he will be immensely aided in this much-needed reform by the aroused public sentiment of the country; and we believe that the people would fully justify him in appointing his own commission for examinations to civil service, even if Congress declined to do so.

At all events, we have reason to believe that the President fully intends to do what he can to push this great reform, and where Gen. GRANT has set his will, we know there is sure to be a way. The great body of his admirers and supporters through the country still expect, from their great chief, this grandest victory of peace. They will support and urge him for the Presidency in this hope and expectation. They believe that history will yet record of Gen. GRANT, that he saved his country in war, and redeemed it from its worst evils in peace.

The Voucher Thieves.

Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, rendered his decision in the case of the voucher thieves, HAGERTY and BAULCH, denying the motion to quash the indictment and refusing to admit the prisoners to bail. This decision looks like a determination on the part of Judge BEDFORD to bring to speedy trial and punishment two notorious hirelings of the Ring, and thereby promote the cause of reform and of outraged justice; but it may have just the opposite effect. Whatever may have been the intention of the framer of the indictments against HAGERTY and BAULCH, it is said to be the opinion of the best lawyers in the City that these indictments will not "hold water," and will ultimately have to be quashed. The counsel for the prisoners has already signified his intention to appeal from the decision of the City Judge, and, if he does so, the trial may be held in abeyance for months. At the close of his decision Judge BEDFORD used the following language:

"And yet, while I have denied the motion to admit to bail for the reasons stated, I am free to say that these prisoners have a constitutional right to a speedy trial, and should, therefore, unquestionably, be tried at the earliest possible day; for, in my opinion, a longer delay in the case will not only work a severe hardship to the prisoners, but can, in no way, as far as I can conceive, further the ends of justice."

Now, if an appeal is taken by Mr. GRAHAM, it will necessarily prevent that "speedy trial" which the Judge says is a "constitutional right," and the Court will, therefore, be bound in justice, as well as by its own decision, to admit the prisoners to bail. This is the very thing, and the only thing, that the thieves and their employers wanted, and was the main point to be guarded against by those representing the interests of the people. HAGERTY and BAULCH are mere dirty tools whom our millionaire thieves, in a moment of desperation, hired to commit the crime of larceny in order to cover up their own crime of perjury. It was a dangerous thing to do, and the men who did it have not felt easy in their shoes since their tools have been confined within the walls of a prison. There was no knowing at what moment the prisoners might "squeal" and force their employers to come and keep them company. As the time for the trial approached, and they saw the State Prison staring them in the face, the danger to their principals became more imminent; and there are, doubtless, men walking our streets to-day who would give half a million dollars to see HAGERTY and BAULCH wafted over the ocean or drowned in the Red Sea. The decision of Judge BEDFORD has opened a way whereby one of their wishes, at least, may be gratified; and if, as many believe, HALL, TWEED, and CONNOLLY, one or all of them, are implicated in this mysterious theft of the vouchers, they have good reason to be gratified at the decision. Whether the public, who have been anxiously hoping that this robbery of the vouchers might result in the final exposure and punishment of the real authors of this and all the other villainies that have been perpetrated around the City Hall, are to gain anything by Judge BEDFORD's apparent sternness remains to be seen. The whole difficulty might have been avoided and the rights of the people secured beyond peradventure, by simply granting the motion to quash the indictment and sending the case before the Grand Jury, now in session, where a new and faultless indictment could have been framed and the prisoners brought to a speedy trial. Why this course was not pursued is one of those mysteries which a layman finds it difficult to understand, but which cunning lawyers may perhaps be able to fathom.

Miller and the Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER, the Insurance Superintendent of this State, for services to the Democratic Party was appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN to his present position, and has proved himself to be a worthy disciple of the Tammany school. He has instituted a new system of formal and needless examinations, for which he has charged at the rate of about a hundred dollars an hour to fire companies. The life companies have thus been taxed according to their fears and weakness, to an extent that to the uninitiated must appear incredible. So high a sum as ten thousand dollars has been named as the price paid by a "shaky" life corporation for a lenient report of its examination by his deputy. He has convened all the insurance commissioners of the various States for the ostensible purpose of harmonizing the insurance departments throughout the Union. With the object of this Convention we have no fault to find, but all it has done, and all it can do, might have been accomplished at a thousandth part of the outlay, and infinitely less trouble, than have already been expended upon it. The only feasible undertaking of the Convention was the adoption by the various departments of a uniform blank, which might have easily been brought about by correspondence, without cost to the companies. Nothing else has been or will be done by this mighty and costly combination, which styles itself "The National Insurance Convention of the United States." It is true that a hard fight was made to pervert the obvious purpose of the meeting in favor of stock companies, by lowering life insurance standards. To effect this, the services of a man of considerable craft were obtained, and to facilitate his operations he was made Secretary. The individual selected was Col. HENRY C. OLCOTT, who had no more knowledge of insurance than of the topography of the further side of the moon.

His endeavor to establish a lower reserve was signally defeated by Commission CLARKE, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Superintendent BARNES. In the meantime, the members of the Convention ranged over the whole field of underwriting, displaying their ignorance and incapacity at every step, much to the amusement of practical adepts. But their contentment with themselves experienced no abatement, and, finding a visit to New-York and a sojourn at the St. Nicholas Hotel at the companies' expense, a delightful relief to their ordinary official routine, they determined to perpetuate the pleasant joke, and proceeded to organize themselves into a permanent body of barnacles. To do several of the members justice, we admit that they shrank from an act so unwarrantable and needless, but Mr. MILLER was President and Col. OLCOTT Secretary, and both enjoyed the distinction, OLCOTT especially, as considerable emolument was attached to his position. MILLER's Convention has already cost the insurance companies the preposterous sum of $32,000. We believe that some of the larger companies are willing to pay their share of this enormous price for a uniform blank, (for that is all they will ever get for their money,) but there is not one insurance organization in the country that will not, boldly or timidly, protest against the perpetuation of this expensive and useless incubus.

What right in law or in reason had this Convention to impose itself on life insurance? What right had it to appoint Col. OLCOTT its permanent Secretary, with a salary of $8,000 per annum, for doing nothing? Where is the money to come from? Out of the sacred funds reserved for widows and orphans? Who is to honor the Convention's draft for the amount? The bill for the October half of the Convention, including the payment in advance of OLCOTT's salary, and amounting to a total of $11,000, is already sent in, and was under discussion yesterday, at a meeting of the life companies. The officers deprecated the imposition, but being under the corrupt and despotic rule of MILLER, saw no escape from the dilemma. They must pay or be crushed. The public should come to their rescue. It is their only hope. Let the policy-holders procure an injunction prohibiting the companies from paying this iniquitous claim.

A Revolution in Miniature.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a late after-dinner speech, described Belgium as "that little State, a model for Europe as much by the admirable behavior of its Sovereign as by the good sense of its people and the admirable administration of its affairs." This opinion undoubtedly reflects the judgment of most people who know anything about the little group of mediæval principalities which has figured for the last forty years as the Kingdom of Belgium. Within the past few days, however, the subjects of King LEOPOLD—so far, at least, as the inhabitants of the capital can be supposed to represent them—seem to have been seized with a brief madness. Brussels is as near revolution as an angry mob kept in check by a solid phalanx of troops can make it. The city is known in Europe as "the little Paris," and it seems as if "the red fool-fury of the Seine" had really migrated from its parent soil to stir the blood of the somewhat phlegmatic burghers of the old capital of Brabant. The cause of the pother, of whose progress the cable has kept us advised, cannot be very clearly explained. This much only is intelligible: M. DE DECKER, a prominent man in Belgian politics for the last thirty years, was appointed by the present Ministry, which is Conservative and Catholic, to the position of Governor of Lamburg, one of the nine provinces composing the Kingdom. M. DE DECKER occupied for two years, 1855-57, the position of head of the Belgian Cabinet, and endeavored to conciliate all parties on the basis of an alliance of moderate opinions and a general consent to be satisfied with half measures. Educated among the Jesuits, he has never been charged with bigotry, and though a steady ally of the Catholic Party, he has never been a favorite of the Ultramontanes. Nevertheless, he has incurred a deep and lasting popular dislike, and the threatening nature of the demonstrations in the streets compelled his resignation, albeit the majority of the House of Representatives stood by him, and the King showed no symptoms of yielding to the popular outcry.

The resignation of the obnoxious Governor has not, however, satisfied the people. Having tasted of the fruits of power, the mob has taken up the cry, "Let the Ministry resign." This Ministry, it may be stated, rests on a somewhat peculiar basis. The Frère-Orban Cabinet which preceded it was Liberal, but not progressive enough. The Radical Party was not strong enough to elect a majority of their own; but, in default of getting the Belgian Whigs to move fast enough, they were sufficiently strong to defeat them by forming a coalition at the election, and in the House with their political opposites—the Clerical or Conservative Party. This alliance has probably not been a very satisfactory one for either party. It is tolerably certain that the people of the capital have regarded it with very especial dislike. The chief strength of the Catholic Party is drawn from the Flemish-speaking provinces. Almost the only large city which supports them is Antwerp, the centre of Flemish influence, just as Brussels is the centre of the French tendencies of Belgium. There is one additional reason to incite the Brussels mob to play the rôle of the Parisians, and it is this: A population of some five millions is practically governed by the small minority of about 120,000, which represents the total of those having the property qualification of voters required in Belgium. Very certainly, however, the action of the inhabitants of Brussels will be resented by the Catholic peasantry and the people of Antwerp and the other purely Flemish towns. The old feud of the French-speaking and Flemish-speaking population may thus be revived, and what the historical significance of that may be, it does not require any very intimate acquaintance with the present position of Belgium among European States to determine.

Republican Progress in England.

There are no doubt many who imagine that the agitation which is now being stirred up by Sir CHARLES DILKE—an ambitious young man of moderate ability, and as any one who has read his *Greater Britain* cannot fail to see, superficial, inaccurate, and given to hasty conclusion—is something new, whereas it is merely a somewhat feeble repetition of a very old story. Sir CHARLES DILKE is not by any means the first man with a handle to his name who has come prominently forward against monarchical institutions. What flaming "leaders" there would be in some of our contemporaries to-morrow if such words as follow came over the wires: "His Lordship sincerely congratulated the House and the nation upon the continuance of peace, which he conceived was principally to be attributed under Divine Providence to the glorious revolution of France. Nothing, his Lordship observed, would more tend to make it permanent than a steady and well-formed alliance with that great and free country."

Yet such was the speech delivered in 1790, in the House of Lords, by Earl STANHOPE—within a few months after the outbreak of the French revolution, at a time when, perhaps, more than at any other, the public mind was excited in favor of the subversion of monarchy. As ardent a sympathizer with the liberalizing movement as his friend Lord STANHOPE, was the first subject in the realm, the Duke of NORFOLK. Having renounced the faith of Rome, he entered Parliament, and, with CHARLES FOX, headed the opposition against the American War. The exalted rank, historic lineage, and immense estates of this nobleman, gave him extraordinary influence, which he did not fail to exert in a manner which could not be interpreted as favorable to the views of TOM PAINE, and the violence of his harangues in an early period of the Revolutionary War resulted in his name being struck out of the lists of Lord Lieutenant of counties and Colonels of militia.

In 1791, TOM PAINE's *Rights of Man* appeared. It was designed to teach the people republicanism in the plainest language, and was immediately largely circulated, especially among Methodists and Unitarians—one edition of ten thousand copies being printed by one man. It was forwarded to all the market towns in the Kingdom, whence it was disposed among the neighboring villages, and even trusty agents were employed to attend the market ordinaries in the country for the purpose of inculcating its principles. Nor was this the only machinery at work for republican ends. There existed a "Revolution Society" in regular correspondence with the societies in France. "We hope," says the writer of one of its letters, "to profit ourselves by your successful exertions in favor of freedom; and that an imitation of your splendid actions may soon enable us to purify our own Government." And here, again, it must not be imagined that the promoters of this movement were "low people." Among the most indefatigable was the celebrated savant, Dr. PRIESTLY, whose exploits in Philadelphia, in connection with COBBETT, are doubtless well remembered by careful readers. In his letters to BURKE, in answer to that statesman's book, PRIESTLY predicts the happiest consequences as sure to flow from the French Revolution, and contemplates that blessed period when the Established Church (for "such vermin as the clergy deserve no mercy") will be destroyed.

The public celebration by Dr. PRIESTLY and his friends of the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, produced a frightful riot at Birmingham. But in those days, when the post was slow, newspapers few, and electricity idle, such events passed off without much attention.

Throughout the country ran the revolutionary spirit. In the manufacturing districts, especially, when the European war broke out, and prices became frightfully high, misery made many converts to a system which offered change to those whose condition could not change for the worse. The readers of those admirable fictions, *Shirley* and *John Halifax*, will have gained a glimpse into the state of the manufacturing classes early in the century; and the bitterness, discontent, and tendency to violence which then animated them, have been repeatedly contrasted with the placid, uncomplaining endurance manifested by their grand-children in the Lancashire cotton famine half a century later.

No years in British history were so favorable as the first few of this century for radical change of government. The example of France, powerful leaders, the army and navy necessarily concentrated on a foreign foe—all the adjuncts were there and yet it came not—and why? Two circumstances then tended greatly to retard it, which at this moment retard, and will, we believe, long continue to do so—an innate suspicion of and dislike to change on the part of the bulk of the people, and the good feeling which in agricultural England exists among the various classes of the community. As to the first, there is little more to be said than that the conservative instinct is a deep and abiding trait in the Saxon race. As to the second, it is in a great measure the result of a system entirely the reverse of that pursued in France, with the single exception of La Vendée. The English landed gentry have always lived among their own people. Both the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns insisted on it. JAMES I., in a letter to the Star Chamber, desires it "to regulate the exorbitancy of the new buildings about the city, which were but a shelter for those who, when they had spent their estates in coaches, lacqueys, and fine clothes, like Frenchmen, lived miserably in their houses like Italians; but the honor of the English nobility and gentry is to be hospitable among their tenants." And by this and similar ordinances it came to pass that the English gentry became the country-loving folk they are. And so strong are the ties such residence almost always engenders, that even in France in 1789 the men of La Vendée stuck to their lords who had lived among them, and ROCHEJAQUELIN led his tenants to battle; while in the Irish rebellion, ten years later, Lord POWERSCOURT's tenantry's first object was the defense of their beloved landlord's house. No doubt men's minds have much changed since then, but life rolls slowly in rural England, and, not to mention the many other causes at work, the influence of the shires will, we believe, for many years prevent Windsor being let in lodgings, or Chatsworth parceled into market gardens, let Dilkes, Bradlaughs and Odgers talk never so wisely. A change has come, but, unless some circumstances beyond our present scope occur, the change will be slow in movement, for the obstacles are far more potent than appear to the superficial observer.

A Prophet.

Mr. THOMAS O'DWYER, the opponent of Prof. BUTT, for the representation of the Borough of Limerick, in the British House of Commons, has recently published an address to the electors, in which he makes predictions of a very striking and original character. "As sure as I write," says Mr. O'DWYER, "the Prussians will run over some fine morning, take possession of London, run across from Holyhead, take up the Bank of Ireland as a residence for the Crown Prince—and BISMARCK will certainly come to Limerick." He appears to have no faith in the home rule movement, because, as he says, the Irish Town Councilors of the present day show themselves incapable of anything greater than a "scolding match, or a squabble." An Irish Parliament would be made up of the same elements. Religious discord would prevail, and no business could be done. Mr. O'DWYER thinks that the disestablishment of the Protestant Church has been a cruel blow to Ireland, for the reason that there is nothing now to prevent the clergymen from spending their incomes abroad. He would compel Queen VICTORIA to live in Ireland six months out of every year, and in a burst of enthusiasm he declares that if they had only returned him to Parliament, instead of Mr. BUTT, he would have procured fixity of tenure—besides "rooting the tenantry into the soil," and "Prussianizing Ireland to such an extent that when the Queen came to Limerick she would never stop until she came out to my house, and say 'How are you, TOM?' in the same way as the Crown Prince of Prussia shook hands with his soldiers when they had done their duty." Now, although Mr. O'DWYER says a great many foolish things in his address, still there may be found an occasional grain of wisdom among the chaff. The meddling propensities of the Romish priests he looks upon as the curse of the country. They are continually engaged in plotting and counter-plotting. When the Government gives way to them, they appear with new positions. They have impeded the progress of education a hundred per cent. more than they have advanced it, and are never in a thorough state of contentment with themselves when they are not engaged in some new movement to uphold their power among the ignorant and superstitious. In a word, no amount of legislation on the part of the British Government can make the majority of this Irish people prosperous so long as they continue to be the servile tools of the priests that they now are.

MINOR TOPICS.

People who have persistently labored to make Mayor HALL out to be an honest man, may possibly find exception to the very decided tone of the resolutions passed at last night's meeting of the Committee of Seventy. The public will, however, cordially endorse Mr. HAVEMEYER and his associates in the opinion that the first duty of all Reformers is to get HALL removed from a position which he degrades and in which he defies the public opinion of this City. So long as the Committee of Seventy represent the popular feeling so accurately as they did last night they may depend upon their influence being as fully recognized and their advice as implicitly followed as they were on the 7th inst. Mr. HAVEMEYER is a worthy successor to Col. STEBBINS, and has all the unflinching energy and independence of character required to lead the Committee in the great work still before them.

Mr. COLFAX, in expressing his views to a Baltimore editor, yesterday, took occasion to give his fellow-Republicans some sound advice. He said that he had great confidence in a Republican triumph in 1872, but that the canvass would be exciting and sharply contested, and, he added, that unity and *wise legislation* this Winter would put it within the power of the Republican Party to command success against all combinations. The advice of Mr. COLFAX becomes the more pertinent when we remember that a few weeks since he published a letter in which he pointed out the necessity of reforming the revenue and the civil service and extending amnesty to the South. If Congress and the President shall do these things within the next six months—and we believe they will—Mr. COLFAX's frankly-expressed hope that President GRANT will be re-elected will be placed beyond peradventure.

American war-ships have been ordered to Havana to protect American citizens, and not to anticipate any rupture with Spain. Is it not time, however, that the Spaniards were reminded that they cannot be allowed to go on forever outraging every principle of civilized warfare and making of a fair island and its population a mere human shambles? If Spain cannot keep the Cubans in check by a legitimate display of force, it concerns the civilized world to see that she does not do it by atrocities which would be disgraceful in Dahomey, and which are simply outrageous in the full light of American civilization.

The noblest of the Communist leaders who survived defeat was unquestionably ROSSEL. When other people were flying out of Paris, ROSSEL traveled some hundreds of miles, and overcame many obstacles in order to get into it, simply because he believed that the surrender to Germany was premature, and that the capital was to become the centre of a new resistance. Here are the salient points of his later career as summed up by TEXIER, of the *Siècle*: "This man appearing suddenly in Paris, taking command of the insurrectionary army, threatening to shoot a member of the Central Committee who asked him to give up a fort, abandoning the Committee because they countermanded his orders, sending his resignation couched in terms of supreme disdain, and claiming as a right the cell at Mazas which his colleagues had always ready for their Generals; this man, after the Commune passing twice before a council of war, hearing twice his sentence of death without moving a muscle, and twice refusing to sign a petition for pardon—he has all the romantic adjuncts which appeal so powerfully to the magnetism of women, and he has consequently become their hero." If, as TEXIER says, ROSSEL has been the lion of the season in the Parisian salons, his execution yesterday will give a tragic ending to his career which will entitle him to a longer lease of fame than the brief celebrity of a Parisian season.

We are not aware of any clause in the laws relating to this City giving the approaches to Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets, in fee simple to Mr. VANDERBILT. If there is none, he plainly has no right to fence them off by chains. But as this is only a precaution against the greater wrong which would otherwise be committed by exposing life and property to destruction, we hope the next Legislature will find means to enable him to get his cars in and out of New-York without either running over the bodies of its citizens or closing its public streets.

The Special Committee of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce appointed some time since to report upon the feasibility of laying a submarine cable across Lake Michigan, recommend that the work be commenced forthwith. After examining several specimens they have decided in favor of having a hemp-coated cable, for the reason that it will be less expensive and more durable, in view of the fact that the bottom of the lake is composed of clay and gravel, and has gradual and uniform shapes, while at no point along the route is there a greater depth than six hundred feet. The whole cost of the enterprise, it is estimated, will not be more than $60,000. At present all telegraphic dispatches from the East to Detroit and Milwaukee have to be duplicated at Chicago, an arrangement which caused no end of trouble during the first few days of the fire. The projected cable, however, will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such a difficulty at the same time that it will establish a direct communication between New-York and the principal cities of the North-west.

Has it ever occurred to our horse-railway managers that they might avoid very much of the expense and inconvenience to which their passengers are subjected during the Winter months, by warming their cars? The impossibility of protecting oneself from cold in the cars by ordinary wraps is well-known, and is a fruitful source of sickness in our changeable climate, with its fitful periods of extreme severity. It would be an easy and inexpensive matter to warm the cars. Several excellent patents for this purpose have been tested by experience, and some of them require the sacrifice of no room. Will not some of our City lines try the experiment?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. SANTLEY AT STEINWAY HALL.

Few concerts have been heard in New-York to be ranked for sustained merit with that given last night at Steinway Hall. The artists were Mr. SANTLEY, Mme. PATEY, Miss EDITH WYNNE, Mr. J. G. PATEY, and Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS; the conductor was Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, and the entertainment was proffered under the auspices of Mr. GEORGE DOLBY. We took occasion on Sunday to anticipate popular satisfaction with the infusion of the proposed operatic element in these concerts, as distinguished from the former series. The hearty reception of last night's programme verified this augury. It is not to be denied that a large proportion of those who are genuinely fond of music like best music with which they are familiar. The excellence of the previous concerts given here by this troupe is universally acknowledged. They were in truth, almost unique, and to surpass them in the same field seemed out of the question. Yet their novelty was for many a disadvantage, and the audiences were not always such as the talent and reputation of the artists ought to have attracted. This may be said to argue a want of musical taste in New-York. Perhaps it does; but we merely recall facts and those who will may draw their own inferences.

The opening quartet last night, the familiar "Chi mi Frena," was nobly sung. To hear four such voices together is a rare treat indeed. DONIZETTI does not often get such breadth and unity of purpose, such subjugation of individual to general effect in the treatment of his concerted music, and the approval of the audience was freely shown. The same composer was honored by a further selection soon after from his "Don Sebastian." This is a work comparatively little known here, but the romance sung from it by Mr. SANTLEY is so well suited to his powers as well as so melodious in itself as to create a very agreeable impression. HEROLD, GOUNOD, VERDI and RICCI were represented further on in the programme. Of course the unities are pretty flagrantly set at naught in such combinations. Action, time and place must needs be disregarded in them and pleasure sought even in their violation. There was certainly in this instance a felicitous attainment of variety; and one notable advantage of concert over opera singing, which consists in the possibility of exactly adapting selections to the artist's means, was conspicuously illustrated. In addition to his share in the opening number, and the solo named, Mr. SANTLEY sang a scena from "Zampa," RICCI's canzone "Sulla poppa del mio Brik," and the baritone share of the quartet from "Rigoletto." Mme. PATEY was heard to her great credit in HULLAH's "The Storm," and then in response to an encore, in "Sweet Home," and GOUNOD's "Quando a te lieta," as well as in KINTVETT's Glee, ending the first part of the programme; CALCOTT's beginning the second part, and VERDI's quartet concluding the whole. Miss EDITH WYNNE gave her aria from "Der Freischutz" with considerable sweetness and feeling, notwithstanding a cold, for which apology was made, and acquitted herself satisfactorily in all her efforts of the evening. To Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, whose smooth and accurate tenor has been conscientiously cultivated, and whose delivery and manner are thoroughly artistic, were specially assigned BEETHOVEN's "Adelaide" and REICHARDT's taking "Thou art so far and yet so near." Both were cordially approved. We should not fail to speak warmly of Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER's masterly accompaniments, or of his fine rendering of the solos with which he diversified the vocal parts of the performance.

It is a privilege not easy to rate too high to hear so grand and true a singer as Mr. SANTLEY. His is above all things an honest voice, and the total freedom from trickery with which it is handled adds greatly to the pleasure that its unrivaled quality and evenness throughout the register always confer. His scena from "Zampa" is marvelous for breadth of phrasing, for variety, for compass and dramatic vigor. Mr. SANTLEY declined his first encore, but, in acknowledgment of the enthusiasm of his auditors, repeated a short passage from his second selection. Considering the sudden bitter cold of the weather the house was very numerous at Steinway Hall last night, and there seems good cause to hope that Mr. SANTLEY will now receive that full meed of recognition from the New-York public which is his due, and which a chapter of provoking accidents has hitherto partially deferred. So far as our knowledge extends there is no baritone now living in any country who is Mr. SANTLEY's superior, or, in certain parts in opera, and some songs, his equal; and we shall rejoice to see his superb qualities adequately appreciated. On Thursday night the "Messiah" is to be sung by way of honoring Thanksgiving. The New-York Harmonic Society undertake this performance, in which Mr. SANTLEY and all of Mr. DOLBY's artists are to sing, aided by a full band and chorus under the baton of Dr. JAMES PECH.

Dramatic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The drama of "Clairvoyance" replaces on the bills of Wood's Museum the play of "Black Sheep." A translation of the parent-work of "Clairvoyance" has already been acted in America; the original, in French, bears the subtitle appended to the English version now represented at Wood's. "Clairvoyance; or, The Man with the Wax Figures," is a melodrama of the sensational order, cleverly constructed as are most French plays, but embodying a murder story, the main incidents of which have done frequent duty. Rodolic, the villain of the play, is pictured by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, whose acting is full of power, and less tainted with unnaturalness than his record would lead one to infer; and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH appears as [illegible] and Miss SUSAN DENIN as *Martha*, [illegible]'s wife. The scenic effects, which have much to do with the impressiveness of "Clairvoyance," are striking as need be, and the drama pleases all persons interested in the literature of which it is a part.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The management of the New-York Circus has added this week to its company the [illegible] family and Miss LIZZIE KEYS, a new rider. It has also added to its performance the Balloon Leaps, one of the most amusing acts on the programme of the arena. It is a difficult matter to improve upon entertainments so varied and finished as those offered the frequenters of the New-York Circus, but Mr. LENT is successful in this respect as in others.

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

Mr. BARNUM's new show, which includes "seven colossal exhibitions in one," is still to be visited at the Rink. The wonders of the show can be inspected from morning until night, and day and evening the vast structure is filled with pleasure-seekers who wander, delighted, in mazes of marvelous sights. How long Mr. BARNUM will remain up-town is not decided. But, from present indications, the purchase of the Rink and settlement therein would not be injudicious moves.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—VI.

Manufactories at Cohoes.

COHOES, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The Mohawk, where it is spanned by the dam of the Cohoes Company, is over a quarter of a mile broad and very rapid. It is true that the great falls of the Mohawk half a mile below the dam, have not profited in picturesqueness by this diversion of the main stream of the river. But this, in spite of all that MOORE wrote on the subject, is but a small offense, for nature was in an unhappy mood when she fashioned the scenery around this lauded cataract. The river at this point is about nine hundred feet broad, and makes a gradual descent of eighty feet, not by any means in one bold leap, but rather in a succession of rushes from rock to rock. When I saw it, although the water was high, there was not enough to hide the shape of the rocks over which the river makes its way, and though there is a superabundance of foam and the mist ascends like thick volumes of smoke, there are no deep pools of black water forced into stillness by the countering [illegible] currents and wild eddies. There are no contrasts. Neither are the surroundings one whit more beautiful. For the banks on either side are of a dirty-looking shale, all the lines of which are diagonal, and utterly devoid of artistic strength. Here and there these sooty walls are diversified with streaks of yellow clay, and above these are dark, forbidding pine, and occasionally cedar. The only beautiful thing about these falls is the rainbow which spans the centre when the sun shines upon the masses of smoky mist.

The City of Cohoes begins immediately beside the falls, and expands in a triangular shape, being bounded on one side by the Mohawk rushing to its union with the Hudson, and on the other by the Erie Canal. As a consequence of this position, the main artery of the place, Mohawk-street, is narrowed and cramped in a most disagreeable fashion. Plans for widening it, plans for straightening it, plans for paving it, have been incessantly agitated ever since Cohoes obtained its franchise, but in verification of the old proverb that "too many cooks spoil the broth," Mohawk-street still remains what it was when first the industrial arts reared their heads in Cohoes—a mass of clinging and tenacious mud in Winter, and a dust-bin in the Summer.

Yet along this same unpaved and muddy Mohawk-street are those great temples to commerce which the American spirit of industry loves to rear, as of old, in less happy times, other races built their Baalbecs and their Luxors to the unresponding powers of nature, and in more recent times raised their Gibraltars and Ehrenbreitsteins the ensanguined god of war. There are in full operation now, in Cohoes, six huge cotton-mills, eighteen knitting-mills, three paper-box factories, a straw-board factory, a paper-mill, a rolling-mill, a needle factory, a pin factory, a factory where they make bobbins, another where they make cotton bats, another where they make the various harness for looms, two large foundries and machine shops, several flouring-mills, a bedstead factory, a large sash and blind factory, and a large ax factory. Of these the cotton-mills stand pre-eminent. All the six are under one head, and constitute the famous Harmony Mills, running 4,628 looms, employing 6,819 hands, of whom more than two-thirds are females, and spinning every week 1,266,000 yards of calico. Of the six mills the largest is No. 3, known popularly as the Mastodon Mill, because in making the excavations for its foundation in 1866 the bones of a mastodon were found in a singular pit of decaying leaves and trees. This factory is 609 feet in length and 76 feet in breadth, with a height of five lofty stories. It is substantially built of brick made in Cohoes, with dressings of cast-iron, and is surmounted by a Mansard roof entirely of iron of a singularly light and artistic construction. Each of the floors has a clean sweep, being unobstructed by columns or supports of any kind. In the weaving-room the *coup d'oeil* can only be expressed as tremendous. I visited it between 5 and 6 o'clock, when all the gas-lights were blazing. There are no obstructions of bands, pulleys or gearing visible, all the looms being connected with the motor-power from underneath. The looms are ranged in seven rows down that enormous range of six hundred feet, and nearly every third loom has its gas-jet. The effect produced by all these bright lights, and by the long perspective of looms moving up and down, backward and forward, with a ceaseless rage and endeavor, and a deafening crashing and screaming, absolutely stuns one at first. It is several minutes before the visitor can quite collect his faculties and look around him. The looms along the wall offered opportunities of private decoration to their handmaidens which were occasionally utilized. There were, in a few instances, little engravings, little bits of chromos, plainly framed and stuck against the vast white sea of wall. But in the great majority of instances, the young persons confined their efforts of beautifying to themselves. It was within an hour of closing, and out of the hundreds tending the looms fully one half were sleeking down their locks. It would have made a city belle pale with jealousy to witness the luxuriant floods of hair which these coquettes of the spindle were combing out in utter unconsciousness that a stranger was taking notes of their improvised toilet. For the hall is so vast, and the noise so deafening, that a regiment of soldiers could march into the middle of the place and discharge their pieces and not half a dozen girls would know it.

Down stairs, on the ground floor, is also devoted to weaving in half of the room. At the other end the bales of cloth are measured and compressed. But in one angle of this side is the staircase to the wheel-pit, revealing the outer casings of three turbine wheels, each eight feet in diameter, and which have a collective driving capacity of 1,100 horse power. Three cast-iron cylinders, eight feet each in diameter, convey the water from the power canal to these wheels, the volume being regulated by a sort of tiller connected with the flood-gates. The driving shaft, impelled by these huge wheels, is supported by massive granite piers, and drives six immense pulleys, each twelve feet in diameter. The pit holding the wheels and shafting is forty feet deep, and is furnished with two rotary force pumps, which, in case of fire, can throw six thousand gallons of water per hour.

The owner of the Harmony Mills is Mr. WILLIAM GARNER, of New-York, though Mr. DAVID JOHNSTON and Mr. THORN have each an interest. To the family of the JOHNSTONS, who have been connected, father and son, with the mills ever since they were started, the operatives owe the many advantages they enjoy. Seven hundred tenements of brick have been built for their accommodation on the hill above the city, from which it is divided by the Erie Canal, so that it is a little city by itself. Mr. DAVID JOHNSTON's fine house is on the very crest, and commands a most extensive view of the lands round about, including Troy, Lansingburg, Waterford, Watervliet, South Troy, and from one part a glimpse of Albany is just discernible. Northward, just on the sky line, are discernible a few peaks, which I was informed were the Green Mountains. The City of Cohoes lies below, bordered by the Mohawk, whose junction with the Hudson is hidden by Green Island. On the hill, the tenements of the operatives are laid out in streets, and cross-streets, some twenty in number, furnished with school-houses, which were built by the proprietor, and handed over to the Board of Education of the city. There are also four night schools up here, which are very well attended; and there is a Sunday-school house on the union principle, which is used for lectures, meetings, and other secular purposes.

The knitting-mills, which are an element in the development of the city, of even more importance than the cotton factories, are all situated below the Harmony Mills, on Mohawk-street, and on Remsen-street, which is really the chief street of the city, though it is purely local. Here are the chief stores, and here are the houses of the local aristocracy, who are all more or less connected with the woolen business. Senator ADAMS, the Republican candidate and the popular man of the place, who is always building fine blocks or urging improvements, is the nephew of Mr. EGBERT EGBERTS, who, in 1832 started a woolen knitting-mill in Cohoes in conjunction with TIMOTHY and JOSHUA BAILEY. From that first humble beginning, the business has prospered so mightily that now this little City of Cohoes pours forth from its eighteen mills one-third of all the knit goods used in America. The specialities of the place are merino shirts and drawers, knit jackets and hose. Merino under-wear is a fabric which was almost unknown twenty years ago, but which is continually increasing, owing to the fact that it supplies a real want necessitated by the changeable and trying climate of America. There was a time when valetudinarians protected their tender frames by flannel under-garments, and the wearing of such things was an acknowledgment of infirmity. But the fabrication of these merino goods has comparatively driven flannel out of existence, and the use of them has become almost universal among the well-to-do classes. Of late years the lower orders have discovered the comfort to be derived from underclothing, and the demand for a cheap variety of knitted articles is commencing which will in time swell into something enormous. The largest manufacturing concern of this kind in Cohoes is the Clifton, on Remsen-street, with a front 75 feet, and an extreme depth of 350. It belongs to Messrs. T. G. YOUNGLOVE, who is President, and S. E. STIMSON and E. L. STIMSON, the latter being the managing agent. They turn out daily 150 dozen of shirts and drawers, 125 dozen of hose, and sixty dozen of workmen's jackets. Four-fifths of these goods are medium and coarse, the remainder is of fine quality. They employ 250 hands, and work thirteen sets of machinery. I inspected their factory, which was extremely well built, though it seemed to me far more spacious than required by the machinery. The frames on which the goods are knit fabricate the cloth in an endless sack, whose shape is graduated according to the article required. It is knit in lengths from 75 yards to 150, and is then cut up for shirts and drawers by female cutters, who earn excellent wages. The sleeves and cuffs are knit separately, and are united by a very ingenious system, and a machine called a ribber-in. Then they are washed and stretched on pine frames to give them a shape. The drying-room has quite a funny look, being filled with shirts hung up to the rafters, with extended arms that seem to implore mercy in the helpless fashion of French jointed dolls. The drawers are also stretched, and are ranged in racks along the sides like the muskets of our gallant militia in the armories. The stockings are knit also in endless bags, but are made far more elastic than the shirts, and are shaped upon boards which roughly imitate the human leg, the tops being fastened to a row of fine steel teeth to keep them up, and make the expansion uniform. Then they are ranged side by side in regiments in the drying-room, and are afterward pressed to make the edges even. The manner in which the bag is converted into a stocking is ingenious. The operator first cuts off the right length for the leg and the heel; it is then united to an apparatus, which knits exactly the right length for the foot and stops of itself, and then a girl laps off this last knitting and sews it together in a sewing-machine, rounding the corners for the toes. In this factory few fine hose were made, the most part being about $2 a dozen wholesale price. The shirts were one-half of dyed wool, the favorite hue being an orange pink obtained by mixing cochineal and flavine. The jackets were dark brown, bound with bright purple braiding. The goods varied in their proportion of wool and cotton materially; the jackets, for example, had only eighteen per cent. of wool, and the finest merino ladies' under-wear only thirty per cent. of cotton.

Though the Clifton is the largest, it is not the champion knitting-mill of Cohoes. That honor, I am informed, belongs to the Star Knitting-mill Company, belonging to Messrs. THOMAS COLEMAN, R. H. THURMAN and OTIS G. CLARK, all of Troy. It stands in Mohawk-street, and is 63 feet broad, 140 feet long and four stories high. The articles manufactured here are solely shirts and drawers of the very finest merino, the proportion of cotton being twenty-five per cent. This Company took the medal at the American Institute Fair of last year, and has the highest reputation for the singular excellence of the goods. It is a curious fact that Mr. CLARK, who manages the concern, went into it a complete novice. He was one of the leading builders of Troy when Mr. RICHARD HURST, who built the mill, wanted to sell it. He was employed to inspect it for Mr. COLEMAN, and ascertain its value. He reported that it was an excellent bargain, and that it would cost him $20,000 more than was asked for it, to build another as good. Mr. COLEMAN, who is President of the First National Bank of Troy, asked him if he would take a share. He agreed, but when it was bought, no one could be found to run it. So he gallantly disposed of his business, to the great joy of his rivals in Troy, and took firm hold. The first year they lost a little money while he was studying out the problem of success; but the next year, and the next, up to the present time, he has made the mill pay over twenty per cent. I visited it thoroughly, and was charmed with the neatness, the order, and the air of comfort reigning within its walls. Mr. CLARK's well-known sympathy with the working-classes has attracted a better class of operatives, and one of the loom-girls, a very beautiful creature, was married last Summer to a doctor. This settled matters definitely, and the ladies of the Star Mills take the precedence over all others. There are 150 hands here, and thirty thousand dozen pieces are produced annually, which are all taken by one New-York house, whose orders can never be filled fast enough, so great is the demand for the Star fabrics. One of the secrets of this excellence will be found, I believe, in the unusual liberality with which the overseers and subordinates are paid. The Highland proverb that the open hand is always filled the fullest, is literally carried out here, for this Company, which is the most generous, is also the most successful.

I also visited the Straw-board Factory, where straw is turned into the material of which paper-boxes are made. This belongs to Mr. YOUNGLOVE, and it not only supplies the paper-box manufacturers of Cohoes, but sends thirty tons a week to New-York, the major part of which is taken by the SPOONER BROTHERS of Canal-street. The process is a peculiar one, involving very costly machinery, but it is seldom visited by strangers because it is situated near the great dam, which can only be reached by traversing a road to which BUNYAN's slough of despond was a mere trifle. The straw is first chopped by huge revolving knives, and is then vomited into huge cylinders, where it is treated with a peculiar liquor into which lime enters largely. From this cylinder it emerges looking very yellow and limp. It is next ground in a vat, and assumes the appearance of immature ginger-bread. From this pulpy stage the manufacture is similar to that of other paper. The lime used in the process comes from the lime-kiln belonging to Mr. YOUNGLOVE, which is just opposite the factory, and which also prepares the material for the plaster and cement factory, also belonging to Mr. YOUNGLOVE. This cement is largely used in Cohoes, and serves to illustrate the feeling of the townspeople. They manufacture almost everything that is needed in their mills for themselves. If they want needles for their knitting-machines, they are supplied from the factory of Mr. DAWSON; if they want extra machines, they can get them from FULLER & SAFELY, or from CAMPBELL & CLUTE. The paper boxes for the knit goods are made by ISAAC CLUTE, by DAVID MORRIS, and F. E. RENNODE. The fine paper for printing and stationery is manufactured by CHAS. VAN BENTHUYSEN. The material used in the machine-shops, comes from MORRISON, COLWELL & PAGE's rolling-mills; in fact, it is a grievance to their hearts, if they are obliged to buy anything from New-York or Troy; and there is continual murmuring against the Harmony Mills folks, because they buy so much abroad.

To give within the limits of this article anything but the briefest survey of Cohoes is impossible. I have indicated the leading industries which are building up the city. There are now over eighteen thousand souls in this place, and the crying wants of the town are roads and hotels. It is so cramped up by its situation that it can only spread in one direction, and that is in the direction of Green Island. But that is away from the railway, away from the canal, away from the water-power, and in the direction of Troy. The resources of this wonderful water-power are by no means developed, and even of what has been developed only one-half is at present used. The Harmony Company is, however, building another mill, which will take one thousand horse-power. It is, perhaps, a bar to development that the Water-power Company, of which Mr. YOUNGLOVE is the estimable agent, belongs to the proprietor of the Harmony Mills, Mr. WM. GARNER, of New-York. It is developed to suit the requirements of the cotton-mills, and what they don't use the others are welcome to, at rates, indeed, most moderate. For power, the Star Mill pays only eight hundred dollars per annum, which would not defray the wages of an engineer. All others are in the same proportion, and it must be admitted that in their exercise of a monopoly, for such it is, the Water-power Company have been even generous. Still development is checked.

The operatives of the mills are of all nationalities. The greater number are French Canadians, then come Irish, then German, then English, then Scotch, then Americans. Between the French and the Irish there is a profound dislike, and, though Catholics, the French positively refuse to attend the same church as the Irish; so recently a French Catholic church has been built. The Germans are most excellent operatives, but they cannot be kept long in the mills. They work steadily and cheerfully, father, mother, and children living poorly and saving their money in the bank until the father considers he has enough to buy a farm out West. Then they draw out their hoard and migrate, leaving places in the factories to be filled up by Irish, who give incessant trouble, or by French, who are excellent operatives, but will not keep their tenements clean. I visited the night schools in Cohoes, and at the Egberts Institute heard the classes under Miss OSTERHOUT, assisted by Miss HALL, and under Miss VAN BRAKEN, assisted by Miss WINNEY. The first had ninety-eight scholars registered, the second sixty-seven. The discipline preserved was admirable, and the smartest children were the French. There was a little girl named MARIE BISSETTE, who, in two months had mastered the opening horrors of numeration, and advanced as far as subtraction. There was also a French boy named GUILLET, who did wonders in arithmetic. The hours were from 7 to 9, and there were many eyes that had fairly to be held open, but the children were determined to finish their recitations, and did so creditably. As soon, however, as a class got through its work for the evening, the exhausted ones leaned their heads upon their folded arms and slept soundly. At Columbia-street night school there are fewer scholars, but the teachers are males, who get $1 50 per night. The ladies only get $1. As the male teachers, from all that I could learn, have fewer pupils, preserve lax discipline, and make less progress, the justice of this arrangement seems doubtful.

R. E. G.

A Card from Mr. Bleecker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a report of the proceedings of the Sinking Fund Commissioners contained in the TIMES of this morning, Mr. WATSON, my counsel, is stated to have said that "my claim against the City was supposed by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN to be worth $80,000, and that Mr. TILDEN had paid $37,000 for an assignment of the claim." In the *World*, Mr. WATSON is reported as saying that Mr. TILDEN had advanced me $60,000 upon this claim.

Both of these reports are erroneous. In a bushel of chaff they contain scarcely a grain of truth. The facts are these:

In April last I obtained from Mr. TILDEN a loan of $1,800, and on the 8th of July an additional loan of $3,500, for my firm, on the security of some interest in a real estate transaction and some personal assets, including this claim. These loans were asked and accorded simply as a personal favor, to enable me to carry through transactions important to me as a matter of interest and feeling. Mr. TILDEN never knew anything about the extent or value of my services, or did anything which involved an expression of opinion as to them. I had no conversation with him on the subject, nor have I or the members of my firm spoken with him at any time since.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1871.

PRINCE ALEXIS.

Yesterday's Festivities in Honor of the Grand Duke.

Parade and Review of the Fire Department—An Alarm of Fire Sounded by the Prince—Prompt Response—The Ball at the Navy-Yard.

The review of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade by the Grand Duke ALEXIS, took place yesterday afternoon in Tompkins-square. Notwithstanding the coldness of the atmosphere, which must have forcibly reminded the Duke of the commencement of a Russian Winter, the square was crowded long before the hour named for the commencement of the parade. The south side of the square was reserved for carriages, and a space inclosed by ropes was kept clear for the fine apparatus which comprised engine companies Nos. 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 30 and 31, with Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 5, 9 and 10. These were ranged on the north-east and west sides of the square, and in the centre of the south side was the platform erected for the Ducal party. Near by was a music stand occupied by GRAFULLA's band.

A little before 1½ P. M., the band struck up the Russian National Anthem, and a few minutes afterward a number of carriages arrived, containing the Duke and suite, Mr. CATACAZY, Mr. HITCHMAN, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners; Commissioner GALWAY, Gens. McDOWELL and SHALER, Mr. ASPINWALL, and several other gentlemen, the appearance of the party being hailed with cheers. The Duke, who wore a brown overcoat, blue pantaloons and a white hat, ascended the platform, and as soon as the band had ceased playing, in company with the Fire Commissioners, passed around the square and inspected each engine with its company drawn up beside it. The Grand Duke then returned to the platform and the brigade passed in review before him, the officers saluting by raising their trumpets. After the apparatus had passed once round at a walk they halted, and then passed a second time at a trot and again at a gallop.

At the close of the evolutions all the officers of the companies, headed by Chief Engineer PERLEY, were introduced to the Duke, who shook hands with each, and expressed his gratification at the exhibition. A few minutes afterward the companies dispersed and the Ducal party left for the Clarendon. The Duke entered the hotel, but returned almost immediately, and, in company with the Fire Commissioners, walked to the corner of Seventeenth-street, and the fire-alarm box being opened, he telegraphed "Fire in Union-square." The Duke then returned, but before he could reach the hotel balcony the noise of swiftly-rolling wheels and galloping horses could be distinctly heard, and in a few seconds afterward, as it seemed, several engines and ladder companies, followed by the insurance patrol, dashed into the square. In about three minutes after the alarm had been sounded two streams were thrown on the Everett House, and within five minutes ladders were raised to the hotel windows and men were on the roofs of the adjoining stables. The parade was a decided success in every way, and could not fail to impress the Duke with the perfect discipline of our Fire Department.

On Sunday evening the Duke and suite leave for Philadelphia, and on Tuesday return to New-York. Thursday they leave for Boston in the morning, by way of Bridgeport and Springfield, stopping at the former place three and at Springfield two hours, arriving at Boston about 10 P. M. Monday morning, the 11th, they leave Boston for Montreal by train of Pullman drawing-room cars, tendered by the Pullman Company. Tuesday, the 12th, will be devoted to sight-seeing and visiting in Montreal. On Wednesday, the 13th, the party proceed to Ottawa, where the Grand Duke will pay his respects to the Governor-General. On Thursday, the 14th, they go from Ottawa to Niagara Falls by the Grand Trunk Railway. Special trains will be furnished by all the railroads traveled over. The ball in Philadelphia will take place at the Academy of Music.

The ball which was given in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS at the Navy-yard, last evening, was in every respect a success, and reflected credit upon those who had the management of it. There was no hitch in the programme, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner to all concerned. This was owing entirely to the perfect arrangements of the Committee. From the time the guests arrived at until they departed from the Navy-yard, they were under the protection of the naval authorities, who discharged their duty well and courteously. The carriages containing the guests began to arrive about 8 o'clock, and thereafter a continual cavalcade entered the precincts of the Yard. At the gate, the tickets were demanded by the gate-keeper, Mr. WARN and on being presented, the occupants were permitted to pass. A battalion of marines, in all the glory of new clothes, newly pipe-clayed belts and burnished arms, was in readiness to receive the Grand Duke when he should arrive, while a corps was on duty to perform the ceremony of present arms to such notables of the navy as might be recognized in the throng. The gate-approaches were brilliantly lighted, but beyond and to the entrance to the Naval Store, wherein the ball was to be held, all was darkness, not even a calcium light being arranged to illuminate the avenue. Even the Admiral's residence was in darkness, and all the light of the yard seemed to be concentrated upon the naval store.

This was indeed brilliant. The guests, on arriving, were ushered into a well-lighted avenue, improvised from the main floor of the building, and alighted upon a soft carpet of Brussels, on which stood officers of the Committee of Reception, detailed to welcome them. They were thus conducted, *sans ceremonie*, to the elevator drawing-room, munificently decorated with flags, which rapidly conveyed them to the floor on which the entertainments of the evening were to take place. Here they were again welcomed by other members of the Committee, and the ladies proceeded to their apartments, while the gentlemen gathered in knots to await the arrival of the Grand Duke.

This event was delayed long beyond the period fixed in the programme—9 o'clock—and meanwhile the impatient guests proceeded to inspect the ball-room and adjacent apartments, a full description of which has already appeared in the TIMES.

The private apartment of the Grand Duke, into which he was ushered immediately on his arrival, is fourteen feet by forty-five, and was furnished simply in dark colors. Half way up the walls were covered with a deep maroon, finished to the top with striped creton, in which a soft green hue predominated. The carpet was velvet, Persian pattern, dark green and white predominating in its colors; the sofas and chairs were covered with dark green velvet; the curtains were lace and brocatelle. There were two mirrors on the walls, and the entrance was draped with the Imperial flag of Russia.

The Grand Duke and his suite arrived at the navy-yard about 10 o'clock, escorted by Rear-Admirals GODON and WALKER, Commodores ENGLE, HARMONY and STRONG; Lieut.-Commander BROOME, Paymaster BROOME and Engineer WOOD. Admiral POISSET, of the Russian Navy, and staff accompanied him, and as the Grand Duke passed into the yard he was greeted with cheers by the crowd there assembled, and on his entrée he was saluted by a battalion of marines, who were drawn up to receive him. This ceremony over the Grand Duke passed rapidly into the yard and thence to the main hall.

Then came the grand excitement. Everybody was on the *qui vive* for this event, and cheer after cheer went up from the main hall as ALEXIS stepped upon the elevator which was to convey him to the ball-room above. On the reception floor he was waited upon by the Committee and conveyed immediately to the private apartment prepared for him. In a few moments the ball commenced.

The first set was formed with the Grand Duke and the daughter of Capt. BRAINE, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The dancing then commenced, and was continued almost uninterruptedly until long past midnight. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were Rear Admiral Stringham, Rear Admiral Paulding, Admiral Nolcauthon Smith, Capt. Le Roy, Naval Constructor Delano, Assistant Naval Constructor Mintoyne, wife, and daughter, Chief Engineer George Sewall, Chief Engineer De Luce, Commander F. Chandler, Lieut.-Commander John Wiedman, Capt. W. A. A. Bartlett, M. C., Assistant Pay-master H. Davey, Passed Assistant Surgeon Bowen, Lieut.-Commander G. W. Wood, Lieut. S. K. Allen, M. C., Capt. G. W. Ransom, Lieut. W. P. Randall, Commander D. L. Braine, Commander Walters, Major-Gen. McDowell and daughter, and Miss Sullivan; Capt. Case, Surgeon George Cochran, John C. Perry, Esq., W. W. Goodrich, Hon. H. W. Slocum, Hon. Thomas Kinsella, Joseph L. Chapman, wife and daughter, Henry G. Abel and wife, Hon. Thomas Murphy and daughter, I. J. Jacobs, wife and daughter, Hon. S. B. Dutcher and wife, Hon. R. F. Tracy and wife, Major-Gen. Geo. B. Woodward, Major Tate and wife, Hon. Samuel D. Maddox and wife, Frederick S. Green, Capt. Bloom and wife, Miss A. W. Loomis, Lieut.-Col. Braine, A. W. Stockholm, M. C. Berry, J. J. O'Brien, Major-Gen. Shaler and wife, and others.

The following gentlemen were on the various committees:

Executive Committee.—Pay Director Eldridge, Chairman, Commander Ralph Chandler, Medical Inspector George Peck, Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, Brevet-Lieut. Com. Broom, Commander Harmony, Lieut.-Commander John Wiedman, Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, Lieut. Geo. W. De Long, Commander A. A. Adams, Lieut. C. E. Arnold, Assistant Pay-master W. C. McGowan, Lieut. E. T. Bradford, M. C., Commander D. L. Braine, Chief Engineer George Sewall, Lieut.-Commander A. V. Reid, Master E. W. Bridge, Pay-master J. H. Stevenson, First Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, Lieut. Pay-master Ed. Foster, Master F. A. Howes.

Committee of Reception.—Capt. E. M. Ransom, Chairman; Commander Henry Erbin, Commander D. B. Harmony, Medical Inspector A. A. Henderson, Chief Engineer D. B. Bacon, Commander John Walters, Commander Austin Hadfield, Lieut. Pay-master Ed. Foster, Commander W. E. Fitzhugh, Commander D. L. Braine, Commander M. Leonard, Commander R. B. Lowery, Lieut.-Commander F. R. Smith, Lieut.-Commander E. W. Wood, Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, Pay Director C. J. Emery.

Floor Committee.—Pay-master J. H. Stevenson, Chairman; Medical Inspector George Peck, Lieut.-Col. A. V. Reed, First Assistant Engineer A. W. Heaton, Lieut. J. D. Smyser, (M. C.,) Lieut.-Commander E. White, Midshipman W. B. Black, Lieut. J. Craig, Pay-master A. W. Bacon, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. R. Bowen, Master A. Marix, Master Perrin Busbee, Midshipman J. L. Hunischee, Midshipman E. L. Ludlow, Master George H. Church, Lieut.-Commander G. W. Wood, Master E. W. Bridge, Lieut. George W. De Long, Master B. M. Mason, Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan, First Assistant Engineer J. Sheridan, Lieut. S. E. Allen, (M. C.,) Assistant Engineer D. Magruder, Lieut. W. P. Buswell, Mr. F. R. Benson, (C. C.,) Passed Surgeon D. McMurtin, Assistant Pay-master J. E. Cann, Lieut. E. T. Bradford, (M. C.)

The Common Council of Poughkeepsie, last night, accepted an invitation from the Executive Committee in New-York to meet the Grand Duke ALEXIS at West Point on Friday, and also one from the Russian Minister to accompany the Imperial party up the Hudson on the *Mary Powell*.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS is expected to arrive in Boston on Thursday next, Dec. 7, and remain the guest of the city during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. He will have apartments at the Revere House. The programme for his entertainment is not yet completed, but a visit to the Navy-yard, Lowell, Cambridge, and the musical exhibition by the school-children, will be included.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Important Meeting Last Night—Resignations and Appointments—Measures for the Removal of Mayor Hall.

At the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening, Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman, presided. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Police Justice THOMAS A. LEDWITH was filled by the election of HOWARD POTTER, Esq.

The resignation of Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS, the Chairman of the Committee and recently appointed Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks, was received and accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered the late Chairman for the courteous, intelligent and able manner in which he discharged his duties towards the committee.

The resignation of Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, who has been elected Attorney-General, and of Hon. SEVERN D. MOULTON, elected to the Assembly, were also received and accepted.

Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and JAMES M. BROWN, Esq., of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS, bankers, was elected Vice-Chairman.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing to the people of this City the substantial fruits of their victory in the recent election over corruption, this Committee propose to use every lawful effort to secure, at the earliest possible moment, the removal of the present Mayor from the office which he holds. Recalling the fact that it was he who aided in devising, in the interests of corruption, the present iniquitous charter, and the plot for robbing the Treasury of the City by the audit of false and fraudulent vouchers—that it was he who filled the various responsible offices and departments with the men who have now been condemned by the verdict of the people, that it was he who, having the sole power of appointing the inspectors and poll-clerks, filled these offices generally with Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans, meaning to rob the honest citizens of their suffrages, and when an honest man was duly appointed Deputy Controller, used his whole power and influence to prevent him entering upon the duties of that office, and that he has endeavored at every step to thwart and defeat the efforts of the people to discover and punish those who have been engaged under his auspices in plundering the City Treasury, we demand his immediate resignation.

Resolved, That if the Mayor shall continue to defy the express will of the people and shall persist in retaining his official position, the Committee on Legislation be instructed to prepare and present to the Legislature immediately on its meeting an act which shall be sufficient and effectual to remove him at once, without waiting for the completion of the new charter or other remedial measures.

The following is Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS' letter of resignation, referred to above:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1871.

Hon. William Havemeyer, Vice-Chairman:

DEAR SIR: At the last meeting of the Committee of Seventy I announced that the Mayor had tendered me the office of Commissioner of Public Parks, and that I felt it to be my duty to the City and to the Committee of Reform to accept the appointment. I also stated at the same time that I should regard myself as holding the office until the Legislature of the State, to meet in January next, should declare its designs in respect to the future management of all the Departments of the City Government. I also notified the Committee that when I had taken the oath of office of Commissioner I should tender my resignation as a member. Having been duly qualified as Commissioner, and having been elected President of the Board of Public Parks, I now, through you, desire to execute the purpose duly announced, and respectfully tender my resignation notwithstanding the unanimous opinion expressed at the last meeting, so grateful to my feelings, that my acceptance of the office of Park Commissioner would not be incompatible with my position as a member of this Committee. I am confident, and feel that you must be equally so, that a member of the City Government ought not to sit in this Committee considering its aims and purposes. You will therefore kindly and promptly accept my resignation, leaving me to co-operate with you, which I shall earnestly and faithfully do, in carrying out the great objects you have thus far so successfully inaugurated and triumphantly vindicated.

Feeling the most sincere sympathy in the success of your labors, and thanking you for the uniform courtesy and support extended to me during the whole existence of the Committee, I am, very respectfully yours,

HENRY G. STEBBINS.

Prof. Doremus on Fire.

Prof. DOREMUS lectured, last evening, on the subject of Fire, at Association Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The lecturer defined the meaning of fire, explained the different ingredients of which it consisted, and its use in the comfort and maintenance of life. He portrayed the dangers and frequent loss of life resulting from carelessness in its use, observing that a proper precaution would prevent many disastrous conflagrations. Thus the moistening of ladies' and children's garments with any of the chemicals that contain phosphate of ammonia would be a sure preventative against any serious results accruing from exposure to fire, and this rule, if carried to a greater extent in its application to the wood-work of houses would prevent the sufferings entailed by fires that almost daily occur in this City. In this connection, he asserted that a fire-extinguisher ought to be in every house, as the application of a small quantity of water and carbon on a fire at its inception would in most cases extinguish it. The lecture was rendered interesting by numerous illustrations.

A Mysterious Affair—Identification of the Body of a Lady at the Morgue.

The body of the woman found drowned at Pier No. 1 North River, a few days ago, and taken to the Morgue for identification, was identified, yesterday, by Mr. E. SEBILLE, of the Hotel de l'Europe, as Mme. RHODES, of New-Orleans. On the 7th of the present month she registered at the Spingler House, at which time she was accompanied by a man about thirty years of age, of a fashionable exterior, who visited her almost every day up to the time of her disappearance, since which time he has not been seen. The strangest part of the affair is that several persons who were accustomed to visit her have not called at the hotel since. It is thought that she separated from her husband by mutual consent.

OBITUARY.

Louis Nathaniel Rossel.

A cable telegram announces that the career of ROSSEL, the youthful genius of the Commune, has been brought to a close at last. Yesterday morning the unfortunate young man was shot, by order of the French Government. LOUIS NATHANIEL ROSSEL was a native of St. Brieuc, in the Department of Cotes-du-Nord, and was born in 1844, being not quite twenty-eight years of age at the time of his execution. In 1862 he graduated at the Military School of La Fleche, and in 1863 at the Polytechnic School. In 1866 he was appointed Sub-lieutenant of engineers at the School of Artillery in Metz, becoming a Lieutenant of engineers in 1868, and attaining the rank of Captain on Aug. 1, 1870. The outbreak of the war against Prussia found him still attached to the fortress of Metz, where he remained until the close of the siege and the capitulation of BAZAINE. On Oct. 28, the very day that the Germans entered the fortress, ROSSEL slipped out in disguise. Passing through Belgium and England, he joined M. GAMBETTA at Tours, and was by the latter ordered to the North of France to ascertain the military forces and other means available for the defense of the country in that section. On his return from this mission, in the early part of December, he was appointed by GAMBETTA Auxiliary Colonel and Director of Engineering in the camp at Nevers.

As soon as intelligence of the Communist revolt in Paris reached him through the newspapers, he wrote to the Minister of War at Versailles, announcing his determination to abandon his post and tender his services to the Commune. On arriving in Paris he was introduced to the Central Committee, and by it intrusted with the command of the Legion of the Eighteenth Arrondissement. Through his untiring zeal and military knowledge, the legion was soon brought to a high state of discipline; but this result displeased the District Committee, and he was by its order arrested on the 2d of April of the present year. Through the exertions of one of his officers he was soon released, and was then selected by the adventurer, CLUSERET, then acting as Delegate Minister of War for the Commune, for the position of Chief of Staff, the duties of which he fulfilled until the 28th of April. On the 30th CLUSERET was deposed by the Commune, and ROSSEL was installed in his place as Delegate Minister of War and virtual Commander-in-Chief of the Communist forces. From the 16th of April down to the time of his elevation to the War Office, he had also presided over the Court-martial instituted for the summary trial of citizens who refused to march against the French army, and to the inflexible rigor and superfluous zeal manifested by him in the discharge of the duties of this position he was in a great measure indebted for his appointment.

ROSSEL assumed the full discharge of the perilous duties with which he had been intrusted at once, and continued to exercise practically supreme functions until the 9th of May. On the following day, however, the Commune decreed his arrest, in consequence, doubtless, of the reverses sustained by its forces in the capture of Fort Issy by the regular army, and the lack of reserve manifested by ROSSEL in his comments on the lukewarmness and general demoralization of the insurgents. He was intrusted to the custody of a man named GIRARDIN, with whom he at once disappeared. Meanwhile the Commune fell, and on the 7th of June ROSSEL was arrested by the Police of the regular Government while endeavoring to escape from Paris in the disguise of a railway employe. He was brought to trial before the Court-martial in August, and, after a long hearing, was convicted and condemned to death. Great sympathy was manifested with the unfortunate young man, and there would have been a general feeling of relief if he had been acquitted. He met his doom like a man, and his near relatives were equally unmoved. The father, mother and sister of the condemned man were in Court when the sentence of death was read, and not a tear was shed. Earnest efforts were made to procure a pardon or commutation of the sentence, but the Court of Revision confirmed it, and President THIERS refused to interfere. Meanwhile young ROSSEL was at work in prison on a work upon the military reorganization of the army, and repeatedly expressed his readiness to die. The announcement that he has been executed is sufficient to cause regret at the unhappy fate of a man for whom a brilliant and useful future was possible.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The funeral of the late Hon. GEORGE H. SANFORD, State Senator, will take place at Oneida today at 1½ o'clock.

The annual report of Ohio State Treasurer WARNER shows that the total receipts of the State for the year ending Nov. 15, amounted to $6,040,223, and the disbursements to $5,292,044.

Hon. GEORGE H. PARKER, an Iowa Democrat, has published a card announcing the death of the Democratic Party, and calling for the organization of a new party to "resurrect its principles."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* announces that Mayor THOMAS H. SELBY, of that city, is not a candidate for United States Senator, and that he desires to retire from public life at the close of his present term.

The municipal election in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, resulted in the election of Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and of six Republican Aldermen in a Board of eight members. The Republicans carried two of the three wards of the city, and gave their candidate for Mayor 222 majority in a total vote of 1,734—a large Republican gain over last year.

Shooting Affray.

Yesterday evening an altercation took place between SAMUEL NICHOLSON and PHILIP SMITH, at their residence, No. 146 Baxter-street, during which the former drew a pistol and shot the latter, the ball lodging in the thigh. NICHOLSON then made his escape. The injured man had his wound dressed by the Police Surgeon at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, after which he was taken home.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET,
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

The Poor Little Sufferer Will be Immediately relieved by using Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

[illegible] Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in these cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

A Gentleman of Responsibility Desires a comfortable home for himself in a private family [illegible] position; communications confidential; terms must not exceed $1,200 per annum; location convenient to Madison, 5th-av. or 6th-av. stages. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 145 Times Office.

Dyspepsia—Hundreds cured by DR. T. H. SHARP'S INFALLIBLE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Free for trial. No charge for consultation at wholesale office, No. 407 Grand-st. Guaranteed in all cases. Price $1 per box. For sale by druggists.

Mains's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price $1. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 86 Duane-st.

I desire to furnish my testimony on behalf of Dr. JAYNE's standard medicine, the EXPECTORANT. I have been troubled with Asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last Fall and Winter that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Bichell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore, I earnestly recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with Asthma.—HORACE [illegible], Fitchburg, Mich.

Moet and Chandon
CHAMPAGNES.
Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Hower's
ARABIAN MILK CURE
FOR
CONSUMPTION.
The only preparation of the kind in the world. It cures ordinary coughs and colds in a few hours like magic. $1 per bottle; six for $5. Sold by all druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY,
Wholesale Agent.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Though Unpretending in Outward Appearance, we do not know of any store that is stocked with a richer assortment of gentlemen's Hats than ESPENSCHEID'S, or a greater variety, all of his own manufacture. His silk dress hats, of most exquisite finish, are sold for $7, and warranted superior to any sold in Broadway for $8 or even $9. Give him a call, at No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Best Article Ever in Use by Families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE. To be had of every good grocer.

Cold Winds Excluded and Rooms Kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GERKEN—ALOFSEN.—At Paris, on the 4th of November, 1871, by the Mayor of the Ninth Arrondissement, and on the following day, in the Church the Oratoire, by Rev. Etienne Coquerel, JOHAN ADOLPHE GERKEN, of Amsterdam, and FRANCES ALOFSEN, of Jersey City, N. J.

PALMER—HAMILTON.—At Woodstock, Canada, Nov. 22, 1871, by Rev. John Bates, BENJAMIN PALMER, Jr., to NELLIE, daughter of Hon. W. W. Hamilton, of Cascade, Iowa. No cards.

SLOSSON—NAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Murray, assisted by Rev. W. S. Boardman, J. EDWARD SLOSSON to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Peter Naylor, Esq.

DIED.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 26, after a short illness of disease of the kidneys, MARY J. CLYDE, youngest daughter of Isabella, widow of the late George Clyde.

Relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her brothers Robert J. and Geo. H. Clyde, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M., from her mother's residence, No. 487 Lexington-av., corner 44th-st.

GOODELL.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Nov. 28, EDWARD K. GOODELL, youngest son of the late Rev. William Goodell, D. D., of Constantinople.

HALSEY.—At Sag Harbor, Long Island, Nov. 28, SAMUEL B. HALSEY, formerly of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Sunday night, 26th inst., LEWIS F. IRELAND, eldest son of Antoinette and the late Thos. J. Ireland, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, T. E. F. Randolph, No. 261 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Nov. 27, EMMA, infant daughter of Robert and Kate Lewis, aged 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 49 East 118th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RODGERS.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Friday, the 24th inst., CARRIE, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rodgers.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Trains leave on the Central Road at 10½ and 11½, and return at 4:25 and 5:25.

BUNYON.—In New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, on Monday, Nov. 27, PETER P. BUNYON, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 1, at the Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter and nature throws it off without any exertion.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York.
Wholesale Agent.

THANKSGIVING SERMON
AT THE
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, PASTOR,
will preach a Thanksgiving sermon,
THURSDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
GEO. W. MORGAN, organist of the Tabernacle, will preside at the GRAND COLISEUM ORGAN, and perform several appropriate selections.
A GENEROUS COLLECTION FOR THE POOR is solicited.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

EUREKA MACHINE CARVING COMPANY.
Nos. 48, 52, 54 and 56 Cannon-st. Busts of prominent men, wall-brackets and ornaments in rose-wood, walnut and oak for decorating furniture, houses, railcars, &c. Figure carving a specialty.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SMALL PAPER.—The New-York *Daily Witness* is sold to news-venders and boys at the printing-office, next to *Tribune*, at forty cents per 100; and weekly and monthly prizes are paid to those who buy most of the three editions.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—The members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, JOHN H. MITCHELL, at York-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.
E. A. ELCOCK, President.
THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

THE FAMILY DAILY.—THE CIRCULATION of the New-York *Daily Witness* is [illegible] tending in respectable families, and, therefore, [illegible] desirable medium for reaching them with advertisements. Terms, ten cents a line, with discount [illegible] week or a month.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws [illegible] Whole tickets $40, currency; [illegible] Send for circulars or call for information [illegible] BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$65 IN PRIZES [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A [illegible] meeting of this Association will be held at [illegible] No. 274 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] 29, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM H. PALMER, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A [illegible] meeting will be held on this WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at 8 o'clock P. M., at Harmonie Hall, [illegible] 11th-st. and 2d-av., to take action on [illegible]
C. T. Frost, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 29: Nos. 429, 482, 465, 487, 486, 378, 485, 215.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
[illegible]—Tichman vs. Brunner.
[illegible]—Kenny vs. Murphy.
[illegible]—Douglas vs. Kaliakis.
[illegible]—White vs. Walsh.
[illegible]—Hathaway vs. Schaefer.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Austin vs. Cummings.
[illegible]—Mahon vs. Wilson.
[illegible]—Hamilton vs. Merritt.
[illegible]—Bachm vs. Lawler.
597—Churchill vs. Smith.
599—Schiff vs. Levy.
601—Johnson vs. Van Alstyne.
603—White vs. Fuller.
605—Cornwell vs. Ham.
607—Reichenberg vs. O'Brien.
609—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
611—Adair vs. Baron.
611½—Reybolt vs. Leland.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
6—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Cadle, Jr.
77—Arkenburg vs. Bryan.
[illegible]—Hexter vs. Knox.
[illegible]—Williams vs. The Mayor.
[illegible]—Winter vs. White.
87—Livingstone vs. White.
104—Thompson vs. Erie Railway Co.
[illegible]—McKinley vs. Lane.
[illegible]—Gallinger vs. Gallinger.
144—Thompson vs. Erie Railway Co.
[illegible]—In re Wilmerdinge & Mosett vs. Fowler.
150—Perry vs. Averill.
152—Van Wyck vs. Lawrence.
162—Hawley vs. Dorman.
163—Bolles vs. Dorman.
165—Valentine, Receiver, vs. Prastic.
178—Andrews vs. Church.
Call 179—The People ex rel. Lurch vs. Becker.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1042—Crimmins vs. Calhoun.
1046—McKnight vs. Goodwin.
767—Rich vs. Hunt.
3093½—Schaefer vs. Mason.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

7872—Bellows vs. Perry.
[illegible]—Fresno vs. Abyes.
[illegible]—Wagner vs. Weber.
[illegible]—Piggott vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Lichenstein vs. Solomon.
[illegible]—Schreiber vs. Messer.
8052—Green vs. Giles.
8134—Riggins vs. Reagan.
8151—Higbie vs. White.
8154—O'Connell vs. Nickerson.
—Darling vs. Held.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Abraham Green, alias Abraham Greenthal; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Frank Langdon; burglary.
3—The People vs. Lawrence Casey, John Casey and Timothy Kelly; burglary.
4—The People vs. Edward Moore; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Henry Johnson; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Gillespie; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Daniel McDonald; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. James Mangin and John Miller; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Charles Wood; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals today:

Sherman vs. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company; King vs. Brock; Brook vs. Pierson; Swanzy vs. Deforest; The Buffalo City Cemetery vs. The City of Buffalo; Same vs. Same; Bole vs. Cook; Hadley vs. Ayers; Balch vs. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company; Emerson vs. Parsons; Titus vs. Brisbane; judgments affirmed, with costs.

Sands vs. Lilienthal; Clinton vs. Myers; judgments reversed, and new trials granted, costs to abide event.

Norton et al., Executors, &c., vs. McCoy et al.; judgment modified and motion granted as to the proceeds of the sale of all the real estate, except the homestead, and denied as to the proceeds of that sale without costs to either party; order and judgment to be settled by the Chief-Justice.

Cobb vs. Fenton and another; order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for the defendants.

In re The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Kipp et al.; order affirmed, with costs.

Meni vs. Vanderwalker, Murphy & Spaulding; Sands vs. Crooke; appeals dismissed with costs.

Childs vs. Smith; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 28.

By Judge Brady.

John V. Beam et al. vs. Mary Clark et al.; In the matter of the application of Victoria Thompson et al. for leave to sell; John K. Wilson vs. American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company; orders granted.

Camelia D. Pfluger vs. John Jacob Frederick Pfluger; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Jones.

Townshend vs. Randolph; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Brown vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; case settled and ordered to be filed.

Ford vs. Belmont; judgment for defendant, with costs.

Christopher McCahill; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Meeks vs. Kregler; judgment for defendant, without costs.

Barr vs. Gregory; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Stubben vs. Roos; case settled and ordered to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Loew.

Levy vs. The Stuyvesant Bank; motion to open default and serve reply granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Bantell vs. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey; motion denied, with costs, with leave to renew.

Gatchell vs. Boyd; motion to dismiss complaint for want of prosecution denied, without costs, with leave to renew.

Margaret Wetherell vs. Charles Wetherell; judgment of separation from bed and board granted.

Ferguson vs. Steinmetz; Sheriff's bill taxed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 28.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

In this Court Judge LARREMORE fined twenty of the jurors $25 each for non-attendance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ordered, That the October special term be continued until and including Dec. 30, 1871, for the purpose of finishing the following cases: Fredickar vs. The Guardian Life Insurance Company, Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver-street, Coleman vs. Crump, Donnell vs. Donnell.

By order of the Court.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Joachimsen and a Jury.

THEATRICAL CONTRACTS—THE RELATIVE RIGHTS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

Josiah B. Polk vs. Augustine Daly.—The plaintiff engaged with the defendant as an actor at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at a salary of $65 a week. In the course of his employment he was cast for a part in the play of "Married for Money." He rehearsed his part twice, and then threw it up, on the ground that it was not in his line, and outside the terms of his engagement. Mr. Daly, the defendant, then discharged him. The chief question at issue was whether the part was such, as under his engagement, plaintiff was justified in refusing, and on this point several prominent actors were examined. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $698 10.

E. E. Lowe for plaintiff; R. B. Roosevelt, R. M. Henny, and S. H. Olin for defendant.

Alleged Embezzlement.

On Saturday last, Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detective Office, was informed that E. S. SPRAGUE, book-keeper at Sweeny's Hotel, and formerly employed in the same capacity by the Erie Railway Company, had [illegible] of the funds of the Company [illegible] passes [illegible] tickets for California [illegible] worth [illegible] and [illegible] to the Company. [illegible] arrested by Detective [illegible] and being arraigned at the Tombs Police Court was held for trial at the General Sessions.

Police Amusement—Two Captains Tried for Incivility.

[illegible] Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday [illegible] Captains [illegible] the arrangements for the preservation of order at the various public proceedings in honor of the Grand Duke. The first case was [illegible] HENRY BURDEN, Twenty-ninth Precinct, [illegible] charged by Mr. AMES VAN WART with [illegible] at the platform in front of the [illegible] on the day of the reception [illegible] that persons were [illegible] upon the platform without authority, and Mr. VAN WART appealing to Capt. BURDEN [illegible] who asked if those persons were disorderly, and receiving a negative reply, answered [illegible] well, let them stay," whereupon Mr. VAN WART said that he had no objection to a [illegible] family occupying the stand, but he did not like these common fellows. This Capt. [illegible] a slur upon the force, and said Mr. VAN WART was no gentleman. [illegible] as to these trifling words, and the case was sent to the Board to determine whether it is rudeness to tell a gentleman that he is no gentleman. Judge BOSWORTH expressed his opinion in the affirmative.

The complaint against Capt. CAMERON was made by Mr. HENRY SCHROEDER, No. 211 Fourth-avenue, and alleged that the Captain had ordered him off his own stoop on the occasion of the serenade, and when he refused to go had used violence to put him inside his own house. Capt. CAMERON did not deny these facts; but it appeared that the house of Mr. SCHROEDER is next door to that occupied by the Grand Duke, and the attention of Capt. CAMERON had been called by Mr. CATACAZY to the number of persons on Mr. SCHROEDER's stoop. He admitted that he requested the gentlemen there to get away, and when they refused that he compelled them to remove. This case also was referred to the Board.

BAULCH AND HAGERTY.

Judge Bedford Denies the Motion to Quash the Indictment—Refusal to Admit the Prisoners to Bail.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge BEDFORD rendered the subjoined decision on the motion of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM to quash the indictments against EDWIN M. HAGERTY and CHARLES BAULCH, who are now awaiting trial on a charge of stealing valuable vouchers from the Controller's office. Judge BEDFORD, in rendering the decision, said:

The Grand Jury have found two indictments against HAGERTY and BAULCH, one for an alleged burglary, and the other for an alleged larceny. The prisoners, through their counsel, now ask this Court, first to quash these indictments, and, failing in this motion, then they ask that they be bailed. The motion to quash is based mainly upon the ground that there was not sufficient evidence before the Grand Jury to warrant their finding a true bill. It is well settled that a Grand Jury are only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution, and that the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation which is afterward to be tried and determined by a Petit Jury; and the Grand Jury are only to inquire upon their oaths whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it. It is also laid down by high authority "that a Grand Jury ought to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as their evidence goes, and not rest satisfied with remote probabilities—a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes." Again, it is well settled that, unless a Grand Jury are as well satisfied of the guilt of the accused, against whom they are to prefer an indictment, as they would desire to be, were they to be called upon afterward as petit jurors, upon the same evidence, to convict, they ought to dismiss the bill. For the purposes of this motion, I hold that the credibility of witnesses, the sufficiency and insufficiency of their testimony, are questions peculiarly and solely within the province of a Grand Jury. And I hold that if a Grand Jury, after seeing the witnesses and hearing their testimony, feel thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the charge so far as their testimony goes, and that their convictions are not based upon remote probabilities, they are bound under their oaths to indict. After indictment found, it becomes the duty of the District-Attorney to try the prisoners before a Petit Jury, where, for the first time in the legal proceedings against them, the great question of guilt or innocence is to be inquired into. In the present case, unquestionably, testimony was presented to the Grand Jury, and upon that testimony they saw fit to find a true bill—thus asserting, as it were, as Grand Jurors to this community, that the testimony offered thoroughly persuaded them of the truth of the charge. This the Grand Jury had a perfect right to do, and having done so, the Court should not interfere with their action. The other grounds upon which counsel bases his motion I do not think are well taken; and, therefore, the motion to quash is denied. The prisoners on being arrested availed themselves of their statutory privilege—a preliminary examination. The investigation was most thorough—the prisoners were indeed ably defended, and the people were represented by the District-Attorney in person. Judge DOWLING, the Magistrate before whom the investigation was had, after listening to all the testimony, and having the opportunity of seeing as well as hearing the witnesses, saw fit to commit the prisoners without bail, thereby asserting to this community that he, under his official oath, found from the testimony before him, first, that a crime had been committed, and secondly, that there was probable cause to hold the prisoners. Following the action of the Magistrate, the Grand Jury have found an indictment, and the prisoners, through their counsel, now ask this Court to bail them. I listened with deep attention to the argument of counsel, and must say, that while I concede his effort on behalf of his clients to be truly great, yet I do not find any reason why I should differ from the Magistrate who, after a preliminary examination, committed the prisoners without bail. It is true that the question of bail rests entirely in the sound and honest discretion of the Court. And, in my opinion, every Judge vested with this power should wield it fearlessly and honorably, having in view the simple object of doing right—ever bearing in mind that while justice is done the State, no injustice should be done the accused. A most villainous crime—stupendous and gigantic in its bearings—one which in its character has sullied the fair name of this quiet City, outraging society and making, as it were, every citizen stand aghast with astonishment, is alleged to have been perpetrated. The prisoners were arrested, and now stand indicted for that crime. It seems to me, considering all the circumstances and surroundings of this case, were I to bail the prisoners, and thus loosen, in the slightest manner, the iron grasp of the law, I would not only prove recreant to my official oath, but would indeed be trifling with the sacred rights of society and the stern demands of justice. The motion is, therefore, denied. And yet, while I have denied the motion to admit to bail for the reasons stated, I am free to say that these prisoners have a constitutional right to a speedy trial, and should, therefore, unquestionably, be tried at the earliest possible day; for, in my opinion, a longer delay in this case will not only work a severe hardship to the prisoners, but can, in no way, as far as I can conceive, further the ends of justice.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have entered on their twenty-ninth year. During the past twelve months they extended relief to 6,095 families, numbering 29,898 persons, at an outlay of $51,915. The Treasurer's report shows a deposit of $221 74, and the Committee make an earnest appeal to the charitable for subscriptions to enable them to carry on the good work for the ensuing year. Contributions will be received at the office of the Society, No. 39 Bible-house.

The Ninth-Avenue Accident.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JOHN MONOHAN, who died at Roosevelt Hospital. The jury rendered a verdict that he died from injuries received by a piece of rock falling on him by slipping from a chain improperly fastened around it while being hoisted out of a cut in Ninth-avenue, near Sixty-sixth-street, on the 18th inst. The jury censured the contractors, J. B. MINER and J. CRAWLEY, for not employing a capable man to sling stones, and recommended that they pay $2,000 to the widow of deceased.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN St. James M. E. Church, 126th-st. and Madison-av., on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. The public and members of other churches not open for the occasion are cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av.—The Central Baptist Church, the Trinity Baptist Church, and the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church will worship with the Fifth-avenue Church on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. Mr. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BANDEL & BLOEMEKE has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. BANDEL being authorized to wind up the partnership affairs. Mr. BANDEL will continue the business [illegible]
[illegible] BANDEL.
[illegible] BLOEMEKE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1871.

CARMANVILLE, Nov. [illegible], 1871.
THE FIRM OF [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned will continue the FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS on his own account, at the corner of [illegible] and is alone authorized to [illegible] liquidation.
JAMES C. WALLACE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between [illegible] BEEBE & PINCHBECK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES W. BEEBE,
HENRY C. PINCHBECK.
Nov. 1, 1871.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died in Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1871.
By order of A. J. ROGERS, Public Administrator.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I, REBECCA C. PARDEE, this day and date revoke all powers of attorney given by me to WARD C. PARDEE, said powers of attorney are dated respectively May 4, 1869 and June 2, 1870.
REBECCA C. PARDEE.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 31 4TH-AV., CASH paid for clothing can be disposed of at the highest price. For dresses, $5 to $50; coats, $3 to $20; pants, $1 to $5; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. HARRIS, No. 31 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$32,500.—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50 and extension; perfect order; 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in fee. Also, nice brown-stone house, 44th-st., $24,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—TWO fine lots, 24 and 26 feet front; price and terms very reasonable. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs. below and fronting the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY on Broadway opposite City Hall Park; rent-roll of about $30,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 236, New-York.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

53d-st., near 5th-av., four-story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, leasehold, 24x52x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
ALSO,
$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Fronting on Front, Sacramento and Commercial sts., all occupied and yielding full rent, to wit:
Lot on the south-west corner of Front and Commercial sts., with first-class two-story building.
Lot on the north side of Sacramento-st., a few doors above Montgomery, with three-story building, and adjoining lot on the south side of Commercial-st., at the same distance from Montgomery-st., with two-story building.
Terms cash, or partly cash.
For further particulars apply to
BELLOC FRERES, No. 524 Montgomery-st.

WEST DUNELLEN, ON CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, (seventy minutes.)—One of the most beautiful places; every lot convenient to railroad; well drained and fit to build on immediately; every one going to see has purchased; prices, $90 to $200; over 150 sold at private sale since Nov. 1. Take advantage of first choice; have all conveniences of city, churches, stores, schools, &c. Maps, abstract, &c., at office.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

AT JERSEY CITY, A HANDSOME three-story and basement brick house, 100-foot lot, twelve rooms, all improvements, in splendid order; fine location, only few minutes' walk from four ferries; immediate possession if desired; must be sold on account of death of owner; only $8,000; terms easy. J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—55 ACRES; stock, crops, utensils, possession. Terms easy.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.
TO LET,
For three years from April 1, 1872, house, furnished, and five acres of land; a more desirable, healthy place cannot be found. Apply to
ATHERTON & COLES, Stationers, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE house, fully furnished or unfurnished, together with two acres of land, in the best part of Plainfield, N. J.; will be let if desired for a boarding-house, for which it is well adapted and can be filled with boarders promptly. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—NO. 442 BROOME-ST., NEAR MERCER. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICES ON THIRD floor No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; immediate possession. Also, from 1st May, the front office, second floor, now occupied by the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, or to the janitor, from 12 to 2.

STORE TO RENT, CHEAP, FOR HOLIDAY sales, during December and January—the elegant store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st., under the Grand Hotel.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO RENT—NO. 480 HUDSON-ST., FOR STORE or dwelling. Inquire on the premises of the painter. Immediate possession.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS STABLES to rent, with immediate possession. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Proceeding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE DANIEL B. FEARING:
344 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
200 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
75 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
400 shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each.
106 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
134 shares Merchants' National Bank, [illegible] each.
[illegible]
[illegible] Manhattan Gas-light Company [illegible] certificates.
[illegible] Insurance Company, [illegible] each.
$30,000 Chicago South Park seven per cent. bonds, [illegible].
$12,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund seven per cent. bonds, 1894, $1,000 each.
$20,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company second mortgage preferred seven per cent. bonds, 1894, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Chicago and North-western Railroad Company consolidated sinking fund seven per cent. bonds [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
[illegible] NO. 4 PINE-ST.
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 1, [illegible] by order Supreme Court, at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, [illegible] valuable lots of land [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 130 Times Office.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A perfect brick yard, [illegible] situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID P. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

A PROSPEROUS PUBLISHING BUSINESS will be sold at a great sacrifice, [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. [illegible] Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1850. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AN ACADEMY in the country desires to receive a pupil from the City into his own family. The best of care and moral and social privileges are hereby pledged. Any one desirous of an interview with the advertiser on SATURDAY next may address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 48th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 126 East 22d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 12 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 4 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 4. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING school for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. H. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

¿QUIERE QUIERE HABLAR ESPAÑOL?—Spanish lessons and translation by a lady; method easy; terms reasonable. Call at No. 30 6th-av.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report thereon showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.
JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS OF THE LATE firm of R. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., of Nashville, Tenn., are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, properly authenticated, with a view to the equitable pro rata distribution of the assets.
S. M. SCOTT, Trustee.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1871.

FURNITURE.

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS, at the store No. 559 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.
By order of assignee.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of latest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 231 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE. City and country residences [illegible] Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER'S STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE-Raising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. [illegible] marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 210 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 823 [illegible]-av., corner 28th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
For particulars call and see published list at
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

FURS.

FURS.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR sale some Russian Sables of his own importation. Persons wishing to purchase will meet with a rare opportunity by addressing MONGOLIO, Box No. 112 Times Office.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats; Mink Furs, warranted, half price; Children's Hats, Furs, all kinds; Children's Bonnets and Furs. SINNS' Millinery, No. 367 Broadway. This is valuable.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON ROSENBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT KUNZE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eighth day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in the said district, pursuant to an order of the said register, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1871.
GEORGE HESS, Assignee, No. 279 Rivington-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,151.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Mela, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n22-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. DANFORTH and JOSEPH E. DANFORTH, Jr., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, James M. Baldwin, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, in said district, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Danforth Bros., of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, and who were, to-wit, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of themselves, by Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.—Dated at Jersey City, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871.
JAMES M. BALDWIN, Assignee.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor, No. 28 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL HOLLACHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Michael Hollacher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on — day of November, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n22-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hiram Anderson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1871.
FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,151.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Mela, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
n22-law3wW

AUCTION SALES.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carpets, &c., at the auction-rooms, No. 33 East 13th-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, rich furniture from several families, embracing two seven-octave rosewood pianos, sixteen elegant black-walnut and gilt pier and mantel mirrors, six rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and reps covering, dwarf book-cases, rich chamber suites, library tables, dining-room furniture, large quantity of best hair mattresses and spring beds, gas fixtures, oil-paintings, fifty to sixty rich carpets in good order, rich bronzes, French clocks, four show-cases, &c., a superb harp, cost $1,500, one rosewood billiard-table.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
100,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
At public auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 3 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF RESTAURANT.—Notice is hereby given that the good will, assets, goods, chattels and effects of the late firm of Thompson & Nichols will be sold at public auction, by Daniel A. Matthews, auctioneer, to the highest bidder, on the premises, No. 407 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
AUSTIN D. THOMPSON, Receiver.
Nov. 22, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
375 packages fresh Almeria Grapes.
1,500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 21 Vesey-st., Opposite Washington Market.

A PHYSICIAN, AGED THIRTY-FIVE, A graduate of the Yale Medical College, who has visited Europe twice before, would like to join some party going to the southern part of Europe as their medical adviser; no salary expected; only traveling expenses to be paid. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 1,782 New-Haven Post-office.

SAUNDERS, NO. 7 ASTOR HOUSE, HAS A great variety of fine imported pocket-knives, combination and scissor knives, razors and scissors (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c.; also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, between 5th-av. and 23d-st., to 28th-st., or through 28th-st. to Park-av. and 27th-st., an Alaska Sable BOA. The finder will be well rewarded. No. 128 East 27th-st.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1871.
One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 1, near the corner of 12th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, is willing and able to cook your Thanksgiving dinner; and the other to do chamber-work and waiting; they will do the washing together; will go to the country; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 201 8th-av.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to get places for her cook, laundress, chamber-maid, French seamstress and coachman, all of them first-class servants. Applicants can call on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 237 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a nurse or seamstress' situation or chamber-maid and seamstress; experienced nurse; excellent operator on different machines; cut and fit; very respectable; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman lately landed, to assist in the care of children and do chamber-work; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; wages, $8 per month; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; in a small private family; understands her business generally; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 332 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, thoroughly competent girl as nurse and seamstress; an excellent operator; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address Box No. 82 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, bread and biscuit baker; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address No. 27 Hubert-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR to attend upon an invalid lady by a competent woman, thirty-five years of age; good reference; English Protestant. Address M. A. S., Hudson City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups and all kinds of desserts; is economical and neat in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 108 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG woman, a waitress' situation; she understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-work and waiting, or nurse; experienced in all; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant nurse to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; is highly recommended by present employers as being thoroughly competent and reliable. Call for two days at No. 118 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman, about thirty, an excellent cook; fancy or plain cooking, meats, game, pastry, gets up dinners for parties, &c. City or country; best testimonials; terms moderate. Apply at 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or would cook, wash and iron in a plain family; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 West 19th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 319 East 35th-st., two pair stairs, back.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, of middle age, a position as house-keeper or companion; best references. Address A. MCL., care Everett Library, No. 586 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; would do coarse washing. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Danish girl as cook and to assist in washing, in a private family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in washing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and dress hair; City reference. Apply at No. 256 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or take care of a child; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 446 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German person, who speaks English and French well, to take care of children in a first-class private family; good reference. Address S. S., No. 256 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 303 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 145 East 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will do the coarse washing of a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 630 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family; would do light house-work or go as nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 236 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION for general house-work; a country place preferred. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; a good baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 186 Sullivan-st.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes families or gentlemen's washing to do at her house. Address Mrs. PRICE, 317 West 41st-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 341 6th-av., near 22d-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES to find a home in a Christian family; would make herself generally useful; good references. Address Mrs. MACK, care Everett Library, 586 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS A situation in a private family; willing to assist in chamber-work; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to wait on a lady; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 106 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse; competent to take the entire charge from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 230 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a few ladies and gentlemen's washing to her house, or to go out two days in the week; all kinds of French fluting and fine work; the best of City references. Call or address Mrs. O'CONNOR, No. 420 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and do chamber-work; can take entire care of an infant, or would take care of an invalid lady; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 32 President-st., first floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; the other as first-class waitress; understands waiting thoroughly; both have unexceptionable references. Call at No. 116 West 25th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as a thorough waitress, or to assist with chamber-work in a small private family; is willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 162 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; an infant preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 718 6th-av., near 41st-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, situations in a private family; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both would like to be in the same house. Call for two days at No. 328 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN just from Paris, a situation as lady's maid in a good family; she is competent to make dresses, bonnets, coiffures, dress hair, and make up fine linen. Inquire at No. 122 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman in a private family; best City reference can be given. Address No. 226 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman, just arrived from England; is a good family. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT and experience, who has lost her all in the Chicago fire, a position as house-keeper in a gentleman's family; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; fully competent to take charge of a dining-room; unexceptionable City reference. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take a situation as first-class laundress in a private family. Call or address No. 6 Pacific-place, West 58th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as laundress, or to assist in the chamber-work. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 330 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; would have no objections to do the coarse washing; will be found trustworthy; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing. Call at present employer's, with whom she has been for last two years, No. 121 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid and waitress; can produce first-class recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 146 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Apply for three days at No. 131 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation to wait upon an elderly lady and do plain sewing, or to take charge of one or two children. Call or address No. 144 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 110 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; would work for a lady by month; excellent City references. Call or address No. 256 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with waiting; seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; City reference if required; has no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 463 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; best City reference; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. [illegible], between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 406 East 14th-st.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS SOLICITS washing to do at home; would go out by the day. Apply at No. 256 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do general house-work in a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 201 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references given. Call at No. 107 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and good plain seamstress; has three years very best reference from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 29 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION; CAN take charge of a baby from birth; has the best City reference from her last place; can do plain sewing. Call at No. 248 3d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a woman who has had experience; best City references. Call at No. 258 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 176 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN girl, speaking English, a position as seamstress or nurse. Apply at her late employer's, 75 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 35 Bowery, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION; THIS IS A MAN who has lost all his business and will have to go from what to do; wants to get employment; he is a first-class man; is able to take care and to attend to a furnace, put down carpets, set up beds and peel potatoes, and get all vegetables ready for the cook, and a handy man to do anything; will be found willing and obliging, and will go out by the month, week or day for very moderate wages. Address THOMAS KELLY, No. 358 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy, sober young man; an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands care of furnace and gardening; can milk; not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 160 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or useful man; fully understands the care and driving of horses; can milk; is willing and obliging; refers to last employer. Call or address HENRY, at Mr. Samuel Hopkins', No. 261 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation; is a single man; has eight years' City reference from his last employer. Address J. R., at Baldwin's carriage factory, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober, obliging; best City reference. Call or address C., carriage repository, No. 19 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as porter in a store, or assistant clerk in a law-office; can write a plain hand. Call or address No. 207 Thompson-st., last-maker's.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address W. R., Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 382 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a respectable young man; is experienced and obliging. Call or address JOHN, No. 18 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at No. 183 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family. Address B. F., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City references. Address F., 104 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address R. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady single man; permanent place preferred to high wages; understands milking and plain gardening; can be highly recommended; good City driver. Address THOMAS, Box No. 125 Times Office, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and to take charge of a place, by a married man without family; understands management of hot and cold graperies, green-house fruits and vegetables. Address present employer at No. 62 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation; is a single man; has eight years' reference from his last employer. Address J. R., coach factory, East 24th-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, a situation as waiter; private or public; good City reference. Call at or address No. 223 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference given. Call at No. 159 West 26th-st.

A COMPETENT PHONOGRAPHER DESIRES a situation as amanuensis. Address PHONOGRAPHER, No. 63 East 12th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—DRY Goods salesmen wanted.—Parties controlling a first-class trade can make desirable arrangements with ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF FAIR capital, the agency of some foreign or domestic house, to whom the best of references regarding responsibility, &c., will be given. Address AGENT, Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience, a position of trust as head accountant in a large mercantile house, corporation, insurance or trust company, or banking. Address D. E. F., Box No. 157 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED BY A NEW SILK Goods House commencing business Jan. 1, 1872; to those who can command a good trade, liberal inducements will be made. Address SILK GOODS, Box No. 132 Times Office, giving name of applicant, amount and location of trade; communications confidential.

WANTED—TWO BOYS WHO HAVE JUST left school, about fifteen years of age, in the wholesale shoe and fancy business; boys preferred whose parents are interested in business; an opportunity to learn a good business after one year's experience. Address Box No. 148 Times Office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—AT NO. 102 SOUTH 3D-ST., Williamsburg, two girls, German or colored, to do the whole work of a family of nine persons; good hands will get good wages; none others need apply.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE, nouvellement arrivée de Paris, désire se placer; elle parle Anglais et sait bien faire les robes. Adresser Box No. 6 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

UNE BONNE FRANÇAISE, JUSTEMENT de Paris, désire se placer pour soigner des enfants et coudre. Adresser Box No. 12 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE A COPARTNERSHIP business, a lot of sixty machines for making braids of all widths, from thirteen to forty-five ends; neapolitan, cactus, pamela and other millinery braids. Machines can be seen in operation on the premises of J. J. [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] REYNOLDS, No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 Cilicia, Saturday, Dec. 16
Alpha, Wednesday, Dec. 6 Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 Parisia, Saturday, Dec. 30
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP CHAMPION leave from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 11
FRANCE.....Saturday, Nov. 25
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Dec. 23
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $80 and upwards, according to position of state room.
Third cabin, $40 in reduced rooms.
Steerage, $30 in gold, including provisions.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find it to their advantage to take the first-class steamer of this line, giving them the choice of the best rooms, the quickest time, the shortest route, and the greatest comfort and freedom from time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACHEGNIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TEUTONIC, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....Dec. 16 | Dec. 23 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger office, No. 9 Broadway (for all classes) on second floor.
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Cabins, state-rooms, smoking-room, bath-rooms in midship section, where head motion is felt least, lighted and ventilated throughout by lamps and electric bells.
RATES, cabin, $80 gold, steerage $30, currency. Tickets westward to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, New Zealand.
Through tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of the line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Nov. 8, IOWA. Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11, BRITANNIA. Saturday, Dec. 2
Wednesday, Nov. 15, ANGLIA. Saturday, Dec. 9
Saturday, Nov. 18, COLUMBIA. Saturday, Dec. 16
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
For the accommodation of the patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 10 Broadway (Gilsey House), where tickets, passenger, freight, bonds by any railroad route, West, North and South, can be had at lowest rates.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or Derry:
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, allowing both passage and meals, $120.
Second cabin, $40; steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 4 North River.
SPAIN, GERM. Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, SUNDIA, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Germ. Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.
ST. PATRICK, Thursday, Dec. 7, for London direct. Cabin, $70 and $80, according; steerage, $28 currency.
Passage obtained tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $27 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Dec. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 28, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....$85 To London.....$35
To Paris.....$90 To Paris.....$40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons who may send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. JAS FRYER.....Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. R. PENCE..Dec. 1, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. H. PARKER..Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 27, at 7½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upwards, according to location.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The fine iron steamship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BARANDON,
will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, by the magnificent new steamship
FRANKLIN, Capt. S. DRYDEN, on
Cabin Passage, including meals and state-room, gold, $70.
Freight for St. PETERSBURG and other important parts of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or cabin passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 16th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Nov. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Morse, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall and Panama, connecting at Panama with the MONTANA, Capt. Cogg, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Note that the last-named ports received a visit from the Queen on Nov. 27.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 9, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, 4th floor, foot of Canal-st.
J. P. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND SEAHEL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELBATCH.Feb. 23
These splendid steamers sail on specified time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Regularly every TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 28.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
For freights or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving pier foot of Canal-st. North River, at 3 P. M., steamships
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Lewis, (Havana only,).....Tuesday, Dec. 12
CLIFTON, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerhoff.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 19 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
RIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 12 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 12 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad of Georgia.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, Savannah, Ga. Agent, Pier R.,
No. 22 Broadway. No. 22 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families can now be made to travel on the Continent of Europe with the same comfort as if a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from anxiety, delay and trouble, frequently of an serious character, and in saving time, expense, and money. Their knowledge of languages, of the best accommodations, of the proper way to travel, their tact and ready resources, make them invaluable to all classes of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue Algier, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.
The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are secured to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property, which is estimated at half its actual value—is $8,718,070. In addition to which some $3,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.
The entire issue of these bonds is $600,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price of any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.
Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE
HOME SECURITIES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 37TH-ST. AND 6D-AV.
By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 30 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until JAN. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Navigation Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York City.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 42 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York references: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 2 WILLIAM-ST.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &c. Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

TAPSCOTT'S
British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest positive rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, 1st mo. 2d, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 4, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $40,000 in cash, being 20 per cent. of the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20 day of December, 1871, to make good the diminution of the capital impaired by reason of the disasters of 1871.
In case of failure to pay the said assessment on or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 20 per cent. of the par value.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$70,000 are prepared to lend in sums of from $5,000 to $100,000 on first-class City or Brooklyn property.
WILLARD & STONE,
No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

$80,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS FROM $4,000 to $10,000, on New-York or Brooklyn productive property. GEORGE H. WALTON, Attorney, &c., No. 31 Parkrow, Room No. 10 up.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.
Many holders of these securities have been converting them, through us, into
Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,
thereby adding 95 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 570 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the entire equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 85 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 80 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 60 and interest.
Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 88½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw, the same as with any bank or banker, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 17 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of 30,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $600,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,140,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price 90 and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
Hon. WM. MCMASTER, President.
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President.
H. S. STRATHY, Esq., Cashier.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000, GOLD.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Represented by WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 2 William-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, & d.
Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 51 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
H. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., NOS. 81 AND 83 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the first class will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 36 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROYAL GEORGE COLT, sired by *Pelham Tartar*; can trot in 2:40 to a road wagon; is 15.3 and very handsome. Also, one pair Alderney cows; one fat Jersey; one very remarkable pair brown coach horses, 16 hands. Also, one pair extra cross matches, 16½ hich. M. S. QUERY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

A VERY SMALL IMPORTED JAPAN donkey for sale; is very docile; is warranted safe and kind for a child to ride or drive; six years old; also, wagon, harness and saddle. Apply at No. 161 East 26th-st.

ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, buggies, cabriolets, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SONS, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, $4; black bear, $10; fur lined robes, $12; plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 108 Chatham-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING JUST rented on a lease a brown-stone front house, newly furnished, will be prepared from Nov. 20 to dispose of a second and third floor desirable in every respect, private dining-room and parlor; house and all appointments first-class; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 154 West 23d-st., one block and a half from Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the winter at his country seat; large house, plenty of room, with horses, carriages, and use of good piano; city prices moderate to desirable parties. Address R. H. R., Empire, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife; board, bath and gas; terms moderate. Apply at No. 7 Bowling-green, West side-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

No. 114 EAST 27TH-ST.—ONE BLOCK from Gramercy Hotel—Elegant Room, just opened, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and single; private table if desired; references.

No. 155 EAST 24TH-ST.—WITH board, a handsomely-furnished second floor, three rooms and parlor, together or separately, to parties keeping the comforts of a private residence.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Branch Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE—Just opened, this elegant house, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and single; private tables if desired; references.

No. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—LARGE front parlor and large front room; newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class location; unexceptionable references required.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms; also, a room suitable for gentlemen; house and location desirable, opposite the Hoffman House and adjoining 5th house.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 242, WEST.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board, at moderate rates; location first-class; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house No. 12 East 40th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 267.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let, with private table. References required.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR IN BROWN-STONE house, No. 472 West 51st-st., at reduced rent, to small family. Apply at No. 480 West 47th-st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let; fire in parlor day and night. Inquire at No. 48 Murray-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SINGLE AND large rooms on fourth floor, with superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 34TH AND 40th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., for gentleman, wife, children, and nurse; children, twelve, eight and two years; three rooms needed; state terms per month, location and meal hours. Address N. D. S., Box No. 99 Post-office.

LECTURES.

THE GREAT IRISH ORATOR,
REV. THOMAS GUARD,
Will lecture at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. near 14th-st., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Mental Activities of the Age and the Bible.* Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Methodist Book Room, No. 805 Broadway; Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 179 Broadway; John B. Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; and at the door.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 10 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE
Oriental Savings Bank,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST.,
Open Every Day from 10 to 2, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 8.
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. F. BUCKMASTER, }
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
R. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, cooper, Rutgers, Water, Cherry and South sts.
WM. F. BUCKMASTER, iron founder, Cherry-st.
JOHN F. COOK, provision broker, No. 115 Broad-st.
D. D. BARLE, merchant, (firm of B. L. Solomon & Sons,) No. 607 Broadway.
JOHN GAYNOR, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.
MAHLON T. HEWITT, manufacturer, late No. 143 Madison-st.
ROBERT HOE, printing presses, &c.
R. R. KENNEDY, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 355 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, of Kennedy & Alford, No. 550 Grand-st.
MANNING MERRILL, merchant, (of Chas. Merrill & Son, corner Grand and Lewis sts.)
JAMES MURPHY, proprietor Quintard Iron Works and President Brooklyn Ferry Co.
SIMON ROSSMAN, merchant, No. 290 23-st.
GEO. G. SCOFIELD, merchant, (firm of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and 11-st.)
EUGENE SMITH, lawyer, No. 2 Nassau-st.
STEPHEN D. TUCKER, manufacturer, (firm of R. Tucker & Co.)
MAURICE J. WALSH, stevedore, West-st.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, cooper and shipper, No. 21 Old-slip.
JACOB H. WESTERVELT, ship-builder, (Ex-Mayor of the City.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 148 Bleecker-st., New-York.
The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.
Investments made in Government securities.
Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.
These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand; interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Depositors personally or by mail, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. BUELL, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 146 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.
INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
CHARLES R. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 50 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.
Interest dated from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BURGE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
Assets, $6,308,563 60; surplus, $501,632 98.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All persons having accounts with above Bank will please send in their pass-books at once and balance. Receipts will be given for the same.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 55 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON ON FRIDAY.
The seventeenth subscription night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M.
and also LAST NILSSON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 1½.
Down on sale at 12½.
MIGNON.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MIGNON; Mlle. LEON DUVAL, MME. BONCONI, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYLLI, Signor COLLETTI, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Boxes now at the Academy on 14th-st.; also Nos. 701 and 116 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, Brooklyn Academy.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, Philadelphia, Penn.
Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—BACCHUS.
842-st., corner of Broadway.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
UNEQUIVOCALLY BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF ANNIE LOUDERBACK'S COMEDY SEASON.
IMMENSE HIT OF THE NEW COM

THE WINTER WEATHER.

Furious Snow-Storms Still Prevalent in the West.

Perils of the Miners in the Cañons from Snow-Slides—Intense Cold in the West, the North and the East—Approaching Close of Navigation.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Little Cottonwood today says the snow on a level is about six feet deep, and the storm continues. The residents of Alta City have to dig their way in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in the snow. A young man named JENKINS was buried by a snow-slide on Wednesday last near the mouth of the Wellington mine. The body was dug out by the miners and buried on Thursday morning. Several of the miners while at work for the body were caught in slides and escaped with difficulty. A furious snow-storm is raging here today. The cañons are supposed to be entirely blocked. No communication has been had since yesterday morning.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 27.—The Union Pacific passenger-train due here yesterday noon arrived at 2½ P. M. today, twenty-seven hours late. The snow is very deep in the cuts.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad say the thermometer is down to 22° below zero, and heavy winds are prevailing. The trains are stopped by the drifting snow, and the telegraph wires are broken in a number of places.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 28.—The thermometer marked ten degrees below zero this morning. The River St. Charles is frozen over.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 28.—The thermometer this morning marked seven degrees above zero, a change of twenty-five degrees during the night.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 28.—The weather changed suddenly yesterday and last night from warm to extreme cold. At 1 o'clock this morning the thermometer was ten degrees above zero, at sunrise at zero, and now (1 P. M.) it stands fourteen degrees above. At Lincoln at sunrise it was four degrees below.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 28.—The weather, at present, is the coldest ever known here in November. The thermometer stands five degrees below zero.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The weather here is intensely cold. It is anticipated that the Delaware and Hudson Canal will close by Dec. 2. Between 500 and 600 boats are on the canal between here and Honesdale; many of them unloaded. No more permits will be issued here.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—There is a sudden and severe change in the weather. The thermometer this morning marked 8° above zero. There is considerable ice in the bogs along the Hudson.

Notes From the Signal Service Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following, collected from dispatches received at the signal office up to 7 o'clock this evening, will be found of interest: Snow has been falling since 8 o'clock this morning at Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Paul, Minn. Snow also fell this morning at Duluth, Minn., Grand Haven, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y. At 5 o'clock this evening it was snowing at Chicago, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa, Escanaba, Mich., and at Toledo, Ohio. At Burlington, Vt., this morning, the thermometer registered 1° below zero, and at Montreal, Canada, 2° below zero, with the wind from the north-west, blowing at a velocity of eighty miles an hour. In this city, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, the thermometer registered 35°, but about 5 o'clock the temperature moderated considerably, and shortly afterward snow began to fall, the first of the season. The snow melted as it fell, but at this time the ground is quite white, giving the streets a wintry appearance.

The Cold Snap in this City.

New-York proved yesterday morning that its climate was as capricious as ever. Monday had been warm and bright. A day of golden sunlight had been closed by a brilliant sunset, and followed by a pleasant night and a cloudless moon. But toward the wee small hours Jack Frost paid a visit to the sleeping town, and touching the thermometer sent the mercury scampering down to seventeen degrees. At 7 A. M. it was at nineteen above zero, and when the Gothamites began to dress there was a great foraging for fur caps and thick gloves, warm comforters and heavy shoes. Prospect of skating flitted before the delighted eyes of the youngsters, and many a *paterfamilias* had his pocket-book mulcted for a new pair of skates. Going down town the walkers stepped out briskly under the invigorating influence of the brisk air, and the hoofs of the horses struck showers of sparks from the frozen ground. The iron men began to growl at the inevitable stoppage of the canals and Lake Champlain, and the grain men to speculate on the chances of the Mississippi freezing early and giving the railroads all the [illegible]. The sidewalk [illegible] at their frozen [illegible] apples, ginger-bread, candies and such other [illegible], while the pea-nut and baked-chestnut men glowed cheerfully over their charcoal braziers, and did a great stroke of business. Toward 12 o'clock the mercury had risen as high as 24°, and under the influence of a warm sun it got by 3 P. M. as high as 27°, but at 6 P. M. it had dropped again to 24°, and throughout the night was falling steadily. It is probable that in a few days skating will be in full blast.

[Improvements] on the Fourth-avenue Railroad Line.

There was a marked change yesterday in the arrangements for travel on the Fourth-avenue Railroad line. For the first time in the memory of well-posted passengers, a large-sized time-table was displayed on the rear and front windows of all the cars. According to the cards fifty minutes are allowed between Eighty-sixth-street and the Astor House, and from the new depot to the terminus, thirty minutes. The time from the City Hall to Canal-street is to be six minutes; to Sixteenth-street twenty minutes; to Thirty-second-street, twenty-six minutes; to Forty-second-street, thirty minutes; to Sixty-fourth-street, forty-one minutes; and to Eighty-sixth-street, fifty minutes. Many of the down trips from the new depot were made on time down to the point of the obstructions on Park-row. Some of the up trips were also good. But there is still room for improvement. Credit is due to the manager, Superintendent and starters for their earnest efforts, yesterday, to accommodate the public. No one, after viewing the disordered condition of things in the vicinity of the new Post-office, where workmen are engaged in laying new pavement, can blame any of the car lines for that cause of delay. The clever and gentlemanly starter of the Fourth-avenue line said to the TIMES reporter: "Just look at this tangle here. How can we help ourselves? Now, Mr. BROWN and all his men are doing their very level best. We have made our time in most cases, except where we have been blocked up, and that is not our fault. All the conductors have been told that they must make time. If they get behind they must make the lost time up over the rest of the route." He was indefatigable in his efforts, and sprung from one car platform to another to hasten the laggards. The way that some of the cars went bounding over the uneven places at this point, throwing the driver up like a dancing-jack, and rattling the bones of the passengers, was simply ludicrous. The up trips in the early evening were more irregular, but so much better than in former days, that everybody seemed pleased. If the cars can make the distance between the Astor House and the Grand Central Depot in thirty minutes, the public will be satisfied, and the managers promise to accomplish this hereafter, if possible.

American Geographical Society—The Verazzano Map Exhibited and Discussed.

A large portion of last evening was devoted by the American Geographical Society to discussing the map of a portion of this country made by VERAZZANO in 1529. VERAZZANO is supposed to have preceded HUDSON in the discovery of the bay and harbor of New-York, and to have been the first navigator who explored the coast of what is now the United States, landing in several places between North Carolina and New-Brunswick, a full account of which voyage is contained in a letter written by him to FRANCIS I., which is now in a public library in Florence; but the genuineness of this letter has been questioned, as well as the fact of such a voyage. A map or planisphere of the world, made by VERAZZANO's brother five years after this alleged voyage—that is, in 1529—was discovered a few years ago in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, containing the North American coast, and indicating the discoveries of VERAZZANO. Though the Propaganda refused an official application of both the Spanish and American Governments for a copy of this map, they subsequently yielded to the request of the American Geographical Society, and transmitted the Society a large photographic copy of it, in several parts, admirably executed. This map was exhibited last evening. It shows the outlines of the North American Continent, almost as we are accustomed to see them in modern maps. A voluminous paper on the ancient maps of this Continent, including those of LA COSA, the famous pilot, and that of COLUMBUS, was read by by Mr. J. CARSON BREVOORT, who also gave a brief history of VERAZZANO, or at least of so much of his life as is matter of history. He was of obscure birth, but became known as an adventurous sailor and made several voyages to the East Indies. He subsequently became a corsair, or buccaneer, and captured two of the ships of CORTEZ, and also a Portuguese ship laden with gold. He was finally taken prisoner in a naval battle by the Biscayens, and hanged at Porta la Pico, as some historians relate, while others say he was taken to Madrid and imprisoned. Even the location of Pico is not known with certainty, there being two or three places of that name.

Some brief remarks were made by Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, who is a believer in the genuineness of the letter above referred to, and the map.

Prof. DU CHAILLU, the African traveler, who was present at the meeting, having recently returned from a tour in the north of Europe, was introduced to the audience by Judge DALY, President of the Society.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Shooting Affray in a Liquor Saloon.

At an early hour yesterday morning Alderman DAVID S. STEWART, of the Seventh Ward, was shot during an altercation which occurred in the liquor-store of PATRICK J. MADDEN, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Pearl-street. The place of MADDEN had been recently fitted up and it was opened with the usual "festivities" on Monday night. Alderman STEWART, who is a brother-in-law of MADDEN, attended, as also did JAMES KELLY, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Hudson-avenue and York-street. It appears that KELLY and STEWART were engaged in conversation when a pistol which KELLY had was discharged and the shot entered the breast of STEWART. In its course the ball broke one of his ribs and lodged in the right lung. No attempt was made to secure KELLY until nearly noon yesterday, and then he was arrested and held on the complaint of Capt. JOEL SMITH, of the First Precinct, to await examination before Justice WALSH.

Fire in Williamsburg.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in PRATT's Astral Oil-works, in Thirteenth-street, near Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, but the damage was confined to one of the oil tanks, containing about $300 worth of oil.

Ex-Controller Connolly Still Waiting for Bail.

Up to a late hour last night, Mr. CONNOLLY had not succeeded in procuring the amount of bail required under the order of arrest. About $900,000 had been signed for, but none of the bondsmen have yet justified, and it is probable that some of them will be rejected by the Sheriff. Mr. BRENNAN stated yesterday that he found it very inconvenient keeping Mr. CONNOLLY at the New-York Hotel, as it took Mr. JARVIS, the Arrest Clerk, away from the office, and that if the necessary bail was not forthcoming today, he should deem it advisable to remove Mr. CONNOLLY to the Ludlow-street Jail.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An election of a new board of directors of the German Hospital and Dispensary will take place on Saturday.

In the case of FOWLER against WOOD, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The New-York Piano Carvers' Association gave its third annual ball at Munzinger Hall, in West Thirty-second-street, last evening.

A Union thanksgiving service will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the Bedford-street M. E. Church. Sermon by Rev. J. G. OAKLEY.

The jury in the case of JACOB KOPPE, who shot himself on Sunday at No. 79 Christopher-street, rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

The Cannstadt Volksfest Association gave an annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was a well-patronized affair.

There will be a meeting of the West Side Association this evening at Broadway Hall, Broadway, Seventh-avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, JULIUS SEFFERS was committed on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $164.

ARTHUR REED, aged three years, died, yesterday, at No. 126 Mott-street, from scalds received on Monday from the upsetting of a pot of hot tea.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the basement of the four-story brown-stone house, No. 63 West Thirty-eighth-street, occupied by GEO. M. BOGT, doing a damage of $500.

Company F of the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. THEO. BRUER, gave its thirty-sixth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, which was largely attended.

SOLOMON RICH, of No. 224 East Sixty-second-street, was committed for trial at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of perjury preferred against him by THOS. BREEN.

PHILIP KICKEN, a seaman, died, yesterday, at Park Hospital, from injuries received on the 21st inst., from falling between decks on the steamer *De Ruyter*, lying at Pier No 8, North River.

MARY ANN BROWN, aged thirty-five years, was so severely burned at her residence, No. 95 East Eighth-street, on Monday evening, by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, that she died yesterday.

THOMAS SHEA, who broke into the Gilsey House [illegible], pleaded guilty, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the State Prison for five years [illegible].

LAWRENCE [illegible] and JOHN DOUGHERTY were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on suspicion of stealing from the freight trains of the Hudson River Railroad. They were remanded for further examination.

The Haringari Liederkranz, a German vocal organization celebrated its fourth anniversary at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night, by a banquet and ball, which were fully enjoyed by all participating.

Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland, Me., will address the citizens of Greenpoint this evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, upon the "Vital Questions Relating to Temperance and the Liquor Traffic."

Maj. Z. K. PANGBORN, editor of the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, will deliver a lecture on "Thanksgiving in New-England," in Grammar School No. 10, Male Department, Wooster-street, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M.

At the Harmonic Rooms, in Essex-street, the Concordia Rebecca Graden Lodge, No. 14, of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, gave an annual ball last evening, which was fully patronized by members of the order and their families.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Judge SHANDLEY sent BENEDICT WEBBER, of No. 127 Ridge-street, to the Penitentiary for three months, for offering a glandered horse for sale at the horse market at Sixty-sixth-street.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered yesterday at the inquest in the case of JOHN STROBERT, who died from injuries received by falling over a chair while dancing at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms in Third-avenue.

Through the kindness of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., the boys of the Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, will have their usual Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday next, 30th inst., at 5½ P. M.

Mrs. CHARLES WARTENBERG, of No. 110 Christie-street, was fatally injured yesterday by being caught between the ferry-boat *Elizabeth* and the bridge at the Central Railroad Ferry, at foot of Liberty-street. She was removed to the Park Hospital.

In the Belden contested will case, before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, HENRY S. BELDEN, a trustee of the deceased, was examined, but the testimony elicited was of no special interest and a further hearing in the case was postponed until Friday, Dec. 1.

A German American Reform Association, for the Seventh Ward, has been permanently organized by the selection of the following officers: President, AUG. BERNSTEIN; Vice-President, H. APPELLES; Secretary, WM. SCHILLING; Treasurer, CHAS. OBERMEYER.

The General Committee of the German-American Association held a meeting last night at the Casino in Houston-street, Ex-Gov. SOLOMON presiding, when action was taken to effect reorganization, and to extend its operations in aid of the reform movement.

A reception took place yesterday in the female department of Grammar School No. 48, in West Twenty-eighth-street, which was well attended. The programme was well rendered. Addresses were delivered by Mr. KIDDER, Mr. GIRARD, Mr. PERKINS, and others.

The notorious "General" ABRAHAM GREENTHAL was arraigned yesterday, in General Sessions, on a charge of picking $250 from the pocket of ARTHUR C. TAYLOR, in John-street, on the 25th inst. Of course the "General" pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for today.

CHARLES PICKFORD, Captain of the canal-boat No. 65, of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, now lying at the foot of Perry-street, was badly burned, yesterday, while extinguishing a fire that occurred on board of his boat. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Today is the last day on which local taxes can be paid without one per cent. interest being added thereto. Yesterday about 1,500 persons congregated in and around the tax office at an early hour, and the receipts were larger than on any previous day, amounting to over $1,000,000.

The soldiers' and sailors' orphans belonging to the Home and School, corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, will observe Thanksgiving Day by interesting exercises in the chapel, and through the kindness of friends they will partake of a good dinner at 1 o'clock.

The steam-tug *Gautier*, while passing through Hell Gate, yesterday, having in tow the canal-boat *Gettysburg*, laden with coal for Astoria, Long Island, was run into by the schooner *Herbert Manton*, and cut in two. She now lies in four fathoms of water, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of JOHN BERRICH who was killed by being run over by an express wagon driven by H. W. HARRIS, of Fordham. The evidence showing the occurrence to have been accidental, HARRIS was exonerated and discharged from custody.

JOHN MCCAULEY made a complaint at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, that while passing through Canal-street on Monday night he was assaulted by JOHN MCPAUL and three other men, who are unknown, who robbed him of $36. MCPAUL, who was the only one of the party arrested, was committed for trial.

HENRY JOHNSON was called to the bar of the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge that at 11 o'clock of the previous night, in company with three other men, he assaulted JOHN PRENTICE, of No. 186 Hester-street, in the Bowery, and robbed him of $24. He was held for trial at the General Sessions.

The British brig *Alfaretta*, Capt. ENNIER, from Dorchester, N. B., with building stone to PETER J. NEVIUS & SON, while passing through Hell Gate, yesterday, ran ashore on the Gridiron Rock, staving a hole in her starboard side, so that she filled in five minutes. She is in charge of Wreck-master BROWN.

A number of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, irrespective of party, met last night at No. 21 Avenue D, and organized a Council of Political Reform. The following officers were elected: President, Daniel D. Wright; Vice-Presidents, Theobold Frohwein and Joseph Gutterberg; Secretaries, Wm. H. Armstrong and Louis Schraidt; Treasurer, John Parr.

JOHN KENAVAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery preferred by HENRY MARTHALES, of Rector-street, who said that they caught hold of him in Greenwich-street, and, after turning him around several times ran away, when he discovered that he had been robbed of $27. They were both held for trial.

When every one looks forward to a time of festivity, it is natural that the news-boys should be among those who anticipate the pleasant Thanksgiving Day. Will not the good friends who desire to promote the happiness of these poor boys, to whom such opportunities of enjoyment are rare, remember them on this occasion? Gifts for the purpose can be sent to the Superintendent, Mr. O'CONOR, No. 49 Park-place.

In General Sessions, yesterday, three colored women, MARY COOPER, HANNAH JOHNSON and MARIA MORRIS, pleaded guilty of stealing silk dresses. MARY was sent to the Penitentiary for a year, and judgment was suspended in the case of the other two. WILLIAM HURLEY, an ex-convict, and F. W. DIETZ, were indicted for larceny. HURLEY was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. DIETZ was acquitted.

The American Museum of Natural History gave another reception yesterday in the rooms of the old Arsenal, Central Park. It was attended by about 3,000 ladies and gentlemen. The Trustees of the Museum have received a communication from JOHN C. JAY, Esq., offering his library of 850 bound volumes at $10,000, its actual cost, and if the offer is accepted he will present his entire collection of shells to the Museum.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A reading-room and library association has been organized at White Plains.

The Baptist Society will unite with congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, in the observance of Thanksgiving Day.

The congregations of St. Paul's and the First M. E. Churches, of Peekskill, will hold united services at the house of worship of the former, to-morrow, (Thanksgiving Day.)

A public meeting will be held in Peekskill this evening, to take into consideration, and if possible, adopt measures to secure a supply of pure water for domestic purposes.

The entire expense of laying out and constructing Central-avenue, from the Harlem River to Woodlawn Cemetery, has been $438,985 36, of which sum the town of Morrisania was called upon for $106,906 90; West Farms, $27,475 39, and Yonkers, $60,803 03.

A warrant having been issued for the arrest of JAMES CASHAM, a resident of West New-Rochelle, on a charge of highway robbery, Officers JOHNSON and WATTS proceeded to arrest CASHAM, when the latter raised a loaded gun and attempted to shoot Officer JOHNSON. He succeeded in making his escape.

STATEN ISLAND.

As soon as the ferry-boat *Westfield* is put into service, one of her sister boats, the *Northfield* or *Middletown*, will be hauled off to receive a new boiler.

Chippeway Council No. 17, Order of United American Mechanics, of Stapleton, will have a grand reception to-night at the St. Julian Hotel, Tompkinsville.

JNO. MCDONALD, a constable in Edgewater, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of selling a small sloop belonging to HENRY D. CURTIS, and appropriating the money to his own use. He was committed to the County Jail by Justice GARRET to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifty-six deaths occurred in Newark last week.

The Turners of Orange have commenced the building of a new hall.

The Trenton Base-ball Club has been declared the champions of New-Jersey, having won eighty-four per cent. of all the games played.

The trial of Ex-Police Capt. MAHON, of Jersey City, for an aggravated assault on a woman, was concluded, yesterday, by a verdict of "not guilty."

The offices of the Gas Company at East Newark were discovered to be on fire yesterday afternoon. The fire was extinguished after causing damage to the amount of $400.

The Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Essex County will meet today in Newark to take steps for the raising of a sustentation fund for the support of the pastors of such of the feebler churches as need assistance.

PATRICK CONCANNON, a laborer living in Henderson-street, Jersey City, attempted to take his life on Monday night, by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. Dr. PETRIE was called by Mrs. CONCANNON, and the man's life was saved.

A card party in a saloon at No. 63 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was broken up suddenly at an early hour yesterday morning. The proprietor of the saloon, whose name is LEWIS MAENNEL, suddenly darted from behind the bar with a large knife in his hand and commenced slashing right and left at the players. The saloon-keeper, who was suffering from a sudden attack of his hereditary insanity, was placed in custody.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works, yesterday, petitions were received asking the Board to purchase lots for the erection of new city buildings, more commodious than the present offices, and in a more central locality. Resolutions were adopted, authorizing the issue of $288,000 in bonds for the extension of the water-works; and others calling upon the Board of Finance for warrants to the amount of $10,355, to pay awards for street-openings.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Kershner has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Assistant-Surgeon S. A. Brown to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.; Assistant G. H. Fordy to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Parker has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. and ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship at Boston.

[Advertisement.]

A.—"Reform" is the word nowadays, and investigating committees are in order. But this is nothing new, for the great hatter begun a reform movement years ago, and his is now, par excellence, the leading and most fashionable head-gear in America. Investigating committees, however, continue to make daily visits to the KNOX head-quarters, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where they always find what they look for—elegant, stylish and every way desirable HATS—for all of which KNOX is responsible.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Britannia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 2	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Dec. 2	New-York	Bremen.
Spain	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &C.			
Ocean Queen	Nov. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Dec. 2	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 5 A. M....For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M....For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 11 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way....5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R....5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven....5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail....5 P. M.
South, Through....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver....7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 28.—*In the steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. W. Deering, Mrs. Barbanca, Charles M. Scholl, Miss Scholl, John Russell, Mrs. Mary Russell, L. H. Mace, Mrs. J. P. Hartman, Miss Mary Hartman, Miss V. Hartman, G. C. Bell, Rev. Daniel Merriman, Miss Eccleston, D. B. Dick, J. Burroughs, J. W. Patterson, Mr. Wilson, John Moffatt, James Stewart, Dr. Linderman, Mrs. Linderman, Master Linderman, A. Ash, Henry Benson, Jos. Lord, Charles Strong, L. Colcedo, Mrs. Windle, Geo. W. Rothwell, Wm. Gurden, J. H. F. Dodge, Mrs. C. L. Dodge, I. M. Ravel, Col. Hopkins, Capt. Fred. G. Lucas, F. S. Richards, Rev. P. A. Jay, Mrs. Jay, E. G. Brockbank, Mrs. Brockband, A. B. Knapp, F. Benkindorff, W. R. Farrington, Mrs. V. L. Henderson, Miss Ella Henderson, Master Chas. Henderson, Miss Carry Williams, Mr. Anker, J. E. Hierro, Marcus Valencia, M. Castro, D. W. Bohonon, Herbert Wallace Mayhew.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—Edward Chabert, Manuel Paseo, S. S. M. Moore, Salvador Suris, Wm. Wright.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:03 | Sun sets......4:34 | Moon rises...6:24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....5:52 | Gov. Island....6:41 | Hell Gate....11:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Trinidad, (Span.,) Menendes, Havana, C. Lataste & Co.; Charles W. Lord, Rogers, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; James Auger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. B. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Lothair, (Br.,) Brown, Sidney, (Cape Breton,) C. B. Swain & Co.; Norak Flag, (Norw.,) Melsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Totens & Bockmann; George B. Covert (Br.,) Partelow, Havre, George B. Cook & Co.; Gessner, (Germ.,) Ohnstoffer, Bremen, Hermann Koop; Ada Gray, Race, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Sons; Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Vanguard, Nichols, Galveston, Texas, Howland & Frothingham.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Port-au-Spain, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Thomas, Point-a-Pitre, Penniston & Co.

Schrs. Abby Wasson, Lord, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Co.; Martha Maria, Nessie, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Ada Richardson, Boxell, Richmond, Va., Evans, Ball & Co.; Lannie F. Warren, Johnson, Norfolk, Va., Snow & Richardson; Ella Hay, Jellison, Mayaguez, Warren Ray; Catharine A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman; Florence, Leathorn, Stonington; [illegible] (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Louisa Smith, Miller, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 276 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Experienced a succession of severe gales from W. N. W., blowing a hurricane during the night of 25th inst. Weather thick outside the port.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had fine weather. Mr. John Sterrett, a passenger, aged 35 years, died Nov. 26, at 10 P. M., and was buried at sea the 27th, at 12 M.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Magdalene, (N. G.) Henke, from Bremen, which arrived 27th and anchored in the Lower Bay; came up yesterday and reports: had 3 births and 6 deaths among the passengers; took the northern passage and had a succession of heavy W. and N. W. winds; Oct. 20, lat. 56, lon. 28, had a severe hurricane, commencing at S. S. E., veering around to N. W., lasting 12 hrs.; lost foretopsail, forestaysail and try-sail, and split foresail and mainsail; has been 14 ds. W. of the Banks. The M. brings 220 passengers.

Ship Eurydice, (of London,) Bennett, Calcutta July 20, and Sand Heads Aug. 1, with mdse. to Kidder, Peabody & Co.—vessel to master. Rounded the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 9, passed St. Helena Oct. 13, and crossed the equator Oct. 25, in lon. 28 W.; was detained off the Cape of Good Hope 12 ds., with light winds and calms; had fine weather throughout the passage; Nov. 10, lat. 20 N., lon. 50 W., spoke ship Arracan, (N. G.,) from Iquique, for New-York.

Ship Afghan, (of Whitehaven,) Barclay, Liverpool 54 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Took the northern passage and had heavy westerly winds to the Banks, thence 12 ds., with variable winds and much rain.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 46 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 21; had fine weather up to Hatteras, thence strong W. and N. W. winds.

Bark Gateside, Simpson, of and from Liverpool, Oct. 15, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Torrid Zone, Kirkham, of and 28 ds. from Demerara, with sugar to order—vessel to Bruce & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails. Nov. 22, off Hatteras, the vessel, laboring heavily, worked the chain-plates loose, which caused her to leak slightly.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Thompson and Hunter. Had hard weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Odhla, (Span.,) Carbot, Matanzas 14 ds., in ballast, to E. Puig & Co. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Alice, (of St. John, N. B.,) Livan, Bermuda via Long Island 8 ds., in ballast, to Jones & Lough.

Brig Hampden, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Brig Aquidneck, Haley, Providence.

Schr. George Washington, (of Booth Bay,) Sheerlock, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to W. Douglas—vessel to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Rockport, Mass, with stone to New-York Post-office.

Schr. Greta, (Br.,) Stinson, Musquash, N. B., 18 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Do.

Schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Village Queen, Wilson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Tinker, Robbins, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Louler Newton, ——, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Wm. Freeman, Coleman, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Laughton, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Susan Maria ——, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Presey.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Hudson, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Gardiner, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. G. Farr, Cornwall, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Montico, Claypole, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Crosby, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. L. O. Forester, Kelly, Harwich, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Rondout.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Potomac, Robinson, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, Baker, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. E. E. Sylvester, Goodspeed, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. Wm. McFee, Wovelland, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. Annie Harris, Harris, Rockland, with lime, for Norfolk.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Alexandria, for Boston.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Arnold, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Russell, Taffary, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elvira, Bancroft, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. G. E. Jones, Marshall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. W. S. Thompson, Ganner, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Parsons, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Silver Bell, Meady, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Geo. H. Prescott, Buckminster, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Norfolk.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Flyaway, Jones, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. New-Regulus, Hallock, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. F. Nelson, Peree, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Hawkins, Newport.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crockett, Boston.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Fisher, Handy, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Pawtucket, for Eastport.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket, for Eastport.
Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Alabama, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Highland Chief, Freeman, Provincetown.
Schr. M. B. Dyer, Smith, Boston, for Tangier.
Schr. Jennie Shepard, Wilbur, Alexandria.
Schr. D. P. Cary, Birdsell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. George H. Dennis, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ann McGee, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. J. Hearty, Hearty, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Carolino & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Hartford.
Schr. William Capes, Baker, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Pawtucket.
Schr. Althea Godfrey, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Hannah Chase, Pelton, Portland.
Schr. R. L. Sherman, Small, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. E. Pioneer, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. B. Elmo, Davis, Boston.
Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Providence.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.
Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Lavolta, Whitmore, Providence.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Guilford, Conn.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, New-Haven.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Sawyer, Birdsall, New-Haven.
Schr. E. M. Duffield, Rankin, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. Marta Jane, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. White Star, Horton, Virginia.
Schr. G. F. Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Emma & Julia, French, Virginia.
Schr. Adelaide, Nickerson, Somerset.
Schr. M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn.
Schr. Niantic, Miller, Boston.
Schr. Roamer, White, Fall River.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Somerset.
WIND—Sunset, light, N., hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Albemarle and W. P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, hence 27th inst., for Liverpool, and anchored on the bar same night, towed back to the City yesterday evening, 28th; would not give any reason for returning.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark Helen Campbell, from do.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; brig Y. S. Abellito, from Havana.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—Arr. bark St. Lawrence and brig Potomac, from Demerara.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 28.—Arr. brig John Chrystal, from Arecibo, for orders. She has on board the second mate and two of the crew of the brig Mary A. Davis, of Portland, before reported wrecked. They were rescued by the brig Manitus. Also arr. ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool; brig Cascatelle, from Fernandina, Fla.

PROVINCETOWN, Nov. 28.—In port, bark Neptune, from Turk's Island, for Boston; brig Unicorn, from Surinam, for do.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, from Vera Cruz, to sail for New-York on the 28th.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
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DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
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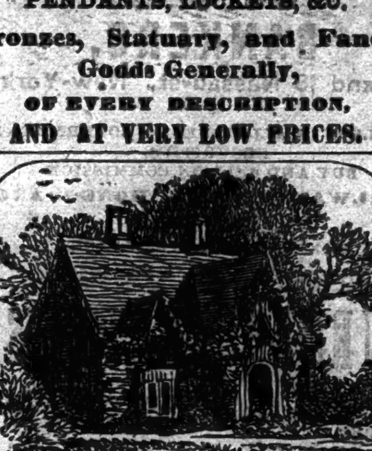

One thing necessary to people's enjoyment in a family circle or a social gathering is a good story teller. And nowadays we have outgrown the old prejudice against fiction. It often holds more truth than fact. But the misfortune of our time is, that so many tales are bad. Now, one thing that

Hearth and Home

has set out to do is to put good stories in the place of bad ones in the homes of the people. We want to give the story-readers stories that shall not hurt their purity of thought; that shall breathe an atmosphere of "sweetness and light;" that shall refine and elevate, while they shall be certainly not a whit less interesting than the poor, exciting, stimulating stuff that finds its way even into papers that have fair standing.

And so we have asked that sweetest of English women writers, the pure, refined, noble-hearted Christian,

Jean Ingelow,

to tell a story in our columns. And with the new year we shall print the first chapter of her new Novel,

"Off the Skillings."

Many of the strange things of her own wonderful childhood are woven into it. It is a novel, a poem, and more than a sermon, in one.

We propose

To have short stories from Edward Everett Hale, the author of the "Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One is Ten," &c.

To have short stories and articles by Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Runkle.

To have short stories from Louisa M. Alcott, the author of "Little Women," "Little Men," &c.

To have for the children, poems and articles by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, the editor of the juvenile department.

To have stories by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

To have stories by Rose Terry.

To have stories by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the author of "Gates Ajar," &c.

To have poems from William E. Channing, H. H., and other distinguished writers.

To have stories, &c., by Edward Eggleston, whose story, "THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER," which we are now publishing, has probably been more widely copied than any serial ever published.

As an earnest of what we mean to do, take home our

THANKSGIVING

number, published last week, and also the number for this week, out to day. These will furnish choice reading for Thanksgiving Day, and introduce to those unacquainted with HEARTH AND HOME the best literature in the market, healthful and pure in every line, in every engraving, even in every advertisement.

In addition, short paragraphs under the head of "Current Topics," the Literary Notices, the Personal Notes, the News Sheet, and the Financial and Commercial Intelligence, make it in all regards a most complete Family Paper.

All who subscribe NOW will get all the past chapters of the story of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and all the Remaining Numbers of

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and seventy-five other leading merchants and firms.
The subscription list being nearly complete, and the requisite number of seventy-five subscribers (necessary to commence business) having been obtained, we take pleasure in giving notice that the "NEW-YORK LLOYDS" will be organized for business at an early day.
Fifteen names only being required to complete the list to 100, merchants disposed to become subscribers are invited to call on or address the undersigned.
WM. AUG. WALKER, G. H. HOLDEN, D. H. WALKER, } Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1871.

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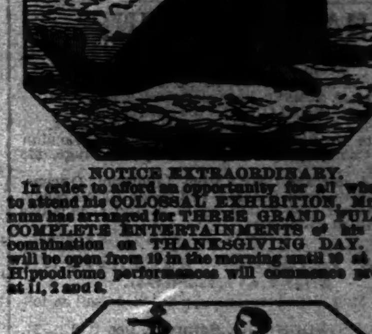
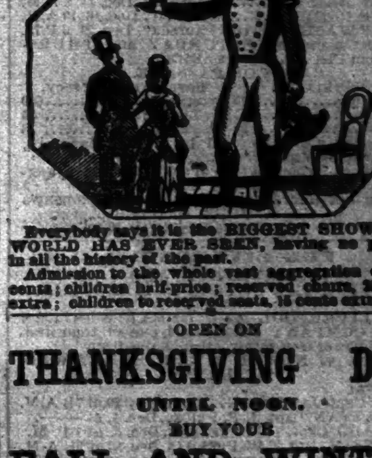


NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
In order to afford an opportunity for all who wish to attend his COLOSSAL EXHIBITION, Mr. Barnum has arranged for THREE GRAND FULL and COMPLETE ENTERTAINMENTS of his entire combination on THANKSGIVING DAY. Doors will be open from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. Hippodrome performances will commence promptly at 11, 2 and 8.



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LIABILITIES.
Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured in European Companies - - - - - $2,139,[illegible] 00
Other liabilities, including all losses in Michigan and Wisconsin, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
To which is to be added the assessment on stockholders, now being paid in - [illegible]
By the foregoing it will be seen that the HOME continues to offer reliable Insurance against loss or damage by fire.
Parties seeking Insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.